FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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KORIONOV PRESSES FOR SALT ACCORD; PRAISES WFTU CONGRESS

LD2415Z1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[International review by Vitaliy Korionov: "The International Week"]

[Excerpt] Marching Forward

Last week Soviet-U.S. talks took place in Moscow between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance.

Yesterday C. Vance was received by L.I. Brezhnev. The talk focused on the state of the preparations for a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States. Noting that the Soviet-U.S. Moscow talks on this problem had been useful, L.I. Brezhnev stressed the importance of insuring that energetic efforts are made on both sides to find mutually acceptable solutions on those issues on which there is still no agreement or no definitive agreement.

The unchanged line of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government aimed at the development of peaceful, equal relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with the United States was manifested again during the talks.

Cooperation between the USSR and the United States is acquiring especially important significance now that it is a case of sparing mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction.

"And it is precisely our two states," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote in the preface to his biography published by the U.S. publishing house Simon and Schuster, "which, by virtue of their position in the world, can do a very great deal to prevent a new world war, with historically unprecedented catastrophic consequences."

As is well known, the improvement in our relations with the United States has had decisive significance for the easing of the threat of a new world war. However, it is precisely this shift which does not suit those circles in the United States which are still reluctant to abandon their adventurist designs.

From the very start these circles have been against the conclusion of a long-term strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT) [SOLT] agreement between the USSR and the United States. They did not succeed in preventing the conclusion of the first such agreement in 1973. They are fighting all the more fiercely against a second agreement. An understanding on the conclusion of this agreement was reached in principle at the Soviet-U.S. 1974 summit meeting in Vladivostok. It is precisely the intrigues of these circles which explain the fact that the Vladivostok accord has not been fulfilled by the U.S. side. As the U.S. magazine NATION recently noted, "the enemies of an arms limitation agreement with the Russians have clearly been given too much freedom of action."

It is characteristic that even during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow certain circles in the United States and the press, which is linked with them, made new efforts to poison the atmosphere surrounding the talks with all sorts of provocative cries.

The course serves the selfish desires of the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex, but it contradicts the vital interests of the people of all countries, including the American people. The U.S. Senate Budget Committee recently published a characteristic calculation: If no second SALT agreement is concluded with the USSR, this could lead to additional U.S. military appropriations of up to $100 billion in the next 15 years.

life has proved that the solution of what seem to be the most complex issues depend on the principle of the sides' parity and equal security.

In his speech to the sailors of the Pacific Fleet L.I. Brezhnev noted: "We have said and continue to say that the Soviet Union is in favor of the speediest attainment of an accord, but only an accord in strict conformity with the principle of parity and equal security and really embodying this fundamental principle. We do not require the agreement to give us any advantages at the expense of the other side, but we expect the same approach from the other side. There can be no other solution."

The USSR's constructive position has largely promoted the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the talks, which are of exceptionally important significance both for our countries and for all people of the world.

The difficulties in attaining a mutually acceptable SALT agreement are obvious. But it is even more obvious that given good will on both sides the existing differences can be overcome. That is precisely the position which the Soviet Union has taken and continues to take.

Strength in Unity

The international working class is playing an ever-increasing role in the struggle to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear missile war. The might of this class and the growing determination of its main detachments to strengthen international unity were graphically reflected by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress.

This was the most representative congress in the history of the international trade union movement. Compared with the preceding congress, the number of delegations at the Ninth World Congress has doubled, while the number of countries represented at it had increased 50 percent. Approximately 1,000 delegates participated in its work--emissaries of 356 national and international trade union organizations from more than 140 countries. Some 243 of the trade union organizations which participated in the work of the congress are not members of the WFTU. These figures indicate the growing desire of trade unions of differing orientations to find paths leading to united action among proletarian ranks.

The need for such unity is imperatively dictated by the entire course of events. The united action of the working class and all working people is called upon to play a tremendous role in ending the arms race and preventing war. United action among people of labor will help to change the present intolerable situation, where many millions of men and women in the nonsocialist party of the world have been forced to live under extremely difficult conditions.

As was pointed out at the congress, approximately 2 billion people are now suffering from malnutrition. In 1975 alone 4 million people died of malnutrition. Under the conditions of capitalism 800 million people remain illiterate. At the same time, thanks to the militarists, hundreds of billions of dollars are cast into the abyss of the arms race every year.

The workers movement cannot tolerate the imperialist policy of preparing for war and the military's policy of creating more and more new means of mass destruction. It is natural that the voice of representatives of the international working class resounded resolutely in Prague: "No to the neutron bomb! Yes to life!"

The working class responds to the capitalist monopolies' flouting of the working people's interests and of human rights with mighty class actions. The number of strikers, for example, rose from 7.7 million in 1956 to 60 million in 1976. The new spring offensive launched these days by the Japanese working people, the mass strike battles recently waged by U.S. miners and other major actions by working people in various countries confirm that the intensity of class battles is continuing to grow.

The congress in Prague demonstrated combat solidarity with the struggling people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The congress participants specifically pointed out that the constant support given the people of these countries by the USSR and the other socialist countries is of intestimable significance in achieving total victory over the forces of imperialism, reaction and racism.

The appeal of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress for all who are aware that the reasons for the emergence and existence of the main evils of our times lies in the policy of imperialism to unite and act receives the ardent support of all true champions of the working people's international unity. This is the chief significance of the world trade union forum.

"The festival of bright hope has become the festival of past and future victories! Communism is the salvation of the proletariat, communism is the rebirth of mankind!"--the slogans of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee for 1 May 1919 published in PRAVDA 25 April 1919 proclaimed.

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to new victories in the building of communism!"--the CPSU Central Committee calls on the people of our motherland in the pre-May days of 1978. Confident progress along the path being paved by the party of Lenin is the guarantee of our future successes in the struggle for peace and for communism.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES HELSINKI DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD241842Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 24, TASS--The Soviet Union is convinced that if resolute measures are not taken against the arms race already in the immediate future, a costly prize will have to be paid for this, said Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He addressed here the conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, in which he is taking part at the invitation of its organizers.

We see a cardinal solution of the question of our security, the security of our allies, the security of all the peoples of the world not in the arms race, but in the normalization of the international situation, in the strengthening and deepening of the detente, in the reorganization of the entire system of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, Ponomarev stressed.

Boris Ponomarev noted that the arms race has assumed truly global dimensions. It overshadows every country, all the peoples. the future generations. According to United Nations figures, the present nuclear arsenal equals to more than 1,300,000 bombs of the type that had been dropped on Hiroshima. Nevertheless, the arms race continues. Today the world stands at the threshold of a new round, which is capable of undermining even the relative stability that exists in the military sphere, and, thereby, increasing the war danger.

A line has emerged, for instance, to create types of weapons that erode the distinction between nuclear and conventional war. The technical and military genius of the United States is working hard on this. By means of propaganda, efforts are being made to hammer into the heads of the people the absurd idea of the "permissibility" of using some individual type of nuclear weapon without this triggering off a universal nuclear war.

Those who come out for the continuation of the arms race, justify it by the myth of some "Soviet menace", Ponomarev continued. He adduced numerous facts, testifying convincingly that throughout the postwar period the Soviet Union came out actively against the unleashing of the arms race. The Soviet Union was compelled to make every step in the sphere of defence in reply to the ever new advances of the United States in the arms race. Today, under cover of a noisy "Soviet Menace" campaign, a set of new types and systems of weapons is being developed--cruise missiles, neutron weapons, Trident submarines, MX missiles.

China is stockpiling at a fast pace all types of weapons, including nuclear. The stepped up militarization of that country is particularly dangerous, inasmuch as China advances territorial claims to her neighbours, proceeding in her policy from the thesis that a new world war is inevitable. Arming itself, Peking openly calls for the all-out intensification of the arms race, strives to torpedo any international steps to curb it.

Boris Ponomarev refuted allegations that the Soviet Armed Forces are too large to serve defensive purposes only. The authors of such statements ignore, for example, the circumstance, he said, of the tremendous length of the USSR's borders and the fact that there are countries beyond those borders that are far from everywhere friendly to the Soviet Union. Do they realize, he asked, that the Soviet Union must ensure the security of its territory not only in the European, but also in the Asian part of the country? The USSR cannot but take into account that NATO countries have spent in the last ten years 1.3 trillion dollars for military purposes, half of these assets falling on the last four years, when political conditions for limiting arms and reducing military budgets had already appeared.

The most apparent and factual evidence that assertions about a Soviet military threat hold no water, is provided by our official addresses aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament, Ponomarev went on. The Soviet concept of disarmament has a comprehensive, all-embracing character. Our ultimate goal is general and complete disarmament. Meanwhile, we are seeking opportunities for partial, intermediate measures. We are convinced that arms limitation agreements can only be viable when based on the principle of equality and undiminished security. We stand for strict international control, and attach to it an importance by no means smaller than the West. We believe also that control must serve to strengthen mutual trust among states rather than engender additional fears and suspiciousness. We deem it important, to draw into the disarmament process a broad range of states possessing the most powerful armed forces.

Touching on the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Ponomarev noted that the internal struggle in the U.S. around the agreement may once again hurl the whole matter backwards. The opponents of an agreement just would not reconcile themselves to USSR-USA parity. Such strivings are both unsound and extremely dangerous.

The historical moment we are now living through, demands a realisation of how deep is the danger of a runaway arms race, Ponomarev stressed. Communists and social democrats, he noted, do have ideological differences. But life demands the reaching of accords towards resolving the most burning problem of our time, vital to all mankind--that of escaping a new world war and ending the build-up of armaments.

PRAGUE WFTU CONGRESS ADOPTS DOCUMENTS, ELECTS OFFICERS

LD2316402 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 23, TASS--The 9th World Trade Union Congress, which closed yesterday in Prague, adopted a number of documents and resolutions. The most important among them are the general declaration of trade union rights and an orientation and actions document. The drafts of these documents were widely discussed before congress by national trade union centers, both affiliated with the world federation of trade unions and non-member organizations.

The orientation and actions document gives a deep analysis of the changes that have taken place in the world as a result of the lasting struggles by working people, their trade unions, by peace-loving and progressive forces and peoples. The World Federation of Trade Unions made an effective contribution to these achievements, stresses the document. The general tendency is shaping out in favour of peace, in favour of detente and cooperation among states.

The document notes the great role of the socialist countries in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress. The dynamism of the democratic and economic development of the socialist countries, their course towards consolidating peace and security, towards the establishment of relations of peaceful coexistence among all states, promote the development of positive phenomena in Europe, the document stresses.

The socialist countries provide state social security to citizens, and guarantee such basic rights as the right to work, to education and vocational training, to protection of health, to rest and leisure.

The document works out in detail the basic and priority tasks of the trade union movement, naming first among them the struggle for lasting and just peace. The congress calls the trade unions of the whole world to fight against the arms race, for signing agreements between states that would commit them not to use force against each other, for banning nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, for the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, for holding a world conference on disarmament.

The world trade union congress defined the workers' tasks in the struggle to satisfy their socio-economic demands, for ensuring the political and economic independence of all peoples, for overcoming backwardness, for setting up a new economic order, for the final elimination of colonialism, fascism and racism.

The strength of the working people is in their unity of action, says the document. Solidarity is indivisible. It is all-embracing. All trade unions, whatever the socio-political system in which they are operating, are equally interested in it.

The WFTU will promote the further expansion and strengthening of international solidarity of all working people. With a membership of 280 million working people, the 74 national trade union centers, representing all the continents, and social systems, the WFTU is a force bearing high responsibility in the world trade union movement.

In an address to all working people, all trade union organizations, all people of goodwill, participants in the 9th World Trade Union Congress appealed for joining efforts in the struggle against the arms race. The address says that the arms race inflicts great damage on working people, leads to inflation and unemployment in the capitalist countries, falling as a particularly heavy burden on the working people of the developing countries.

We are deeply convinced that disarmament will remove the danger of a new war, says the address. Disarmament would permit to improve the economic state in the capitalist countries, to release tremendous financial assets that would help to overcome the consequences of colonial domination in the developing countries.

The plans to produce the neutron bomb roused a protest movement which is sweeping the world and which compelled the war-mongers to defer the taking of a decision, says the address. Inspired by this first victory, we must seek new forms of actions to achieve the complete banning of the neutron bomb.

The congress called on all trade-union organizations to actively contribute to preparations and the work of a world trade-union conference dedicated to the socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

Congress participants adopted a number of resolutions expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Bolivia, South Africa, Cyprus, El Salvador and other countries. A resolution was adopted on the Middle East situation, which condemns the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon. A number of other resolutions were also adopted.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The General Secretary of the All-Hungarian Trade Union Council S. Gaspar has been elected WFTU president and E. Pastorino the WFTU general secretary. The General Council of the WFTU elected S. Dange, chairman of the All-India Trade Union Congress; K. Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Czechoslovakia; and R. Gezo, the secretary general of the National Trade Union Confederation of the Workers of Benin, vice presidents of the WFTU.

Middle East Resolution

LD2419487 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 24, TASS--The Middle East situation is becoming ever more complex, says a resolution on the Middle East that was adopted by the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions that ended here. This situation can become explosive as a result of the actions of the Israeli authorities which continue conducting an aggressive policy, set up new Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, resort to barbarous reprisals against the Arab population and stage ever more acts of aggression in south Lebanon. They drop U.S.-made cluster bombs on peaceful people of Lebanon.

The United States, which supplies Israel with the latest armaments, intends to continue [word indistinct] Tel Aviv against Arab countries to preserve its interests in the area, the resolution says. With the support of the reactionary forces of this region, the United States, at the same time, makes efforts aimed at the implementation of the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, which would be a blow to the cause of the Palestinian people and would perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab lands.

Arab working people in the occupied lands are subjected to the most cruel exploitation and discrimination.

The civil war in Lebanon that lasts for three years already brings to the country huge material damage and loss of life and deals a telling blow at the progressive forces in Lebanon. Merging forces with reactionary elememts, Israel destroyed thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, among them women and children. It continues occuplying the south of Lebanon, destroyed 82 populated localities, drove 250 thousand Lebanese and 60 thousand Palestinians from their lands, depriving them of the means of subsistence.

Despite the United Nations resolution of immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the south of Lebanon, Tel Aviv refuses to comply with this decision and its troops continue destroying houses and property of Lebanese and Palestinians in the area.

The Ninth Congress urged all trade union organizations of the world to back the struggle of the Lebanese people against Israel's occupation of the south of Lebanon, to bring pressure on Israel to compell it to withdraw immediately its troops from the south of Lebanon.

The peoples of the whole world, above all, the working class of capitalist countries, of developing countries, of socialist countries, particularly of the Soviet Union, just as the entire progressive people are on the side of Arab peoples and the Palestinian Arab people. They support their just struggle and condemn the Israeli aggression.

The congress also urged the working class and all patriotic and progressive forces of the region to step up the struggle to consolidate their ranks and give a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of world imperialism and Arab reaction. It is only cohesion of the Arab liberation movement and its close alliance with all progressive forces of the world that can ensure success in the struggle against imperialism, occupation and the sway of monopolies, above all, of multinational and oil corporations, in the struggle for peace and social progress. The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions made a call to the world trade union movement to step up support for the just struggle of Arab workers and peoples.

CENTO COUNCIL SESSION PROMOTES INTERFERENCE, MILITARISM

LD211229Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Is CENTO Being Galvanized?"]

[Text] London, 19 April--Another CENTO Council session has opened here. CENTO is a military-political alliance which includes Britain, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The United States, which is not formally a member of this alliance, in fact plays the most active role in it. It is invariably represented on its main committees and at conferences.

It has been announced here that in the course of the present 2-day session the participants will discuss the situation in the Near East and East-West relations at closed sessions.

Commentators draw attention to the alliance' interest in the Horn of Africa situation. It is well known that certain CENTO states contributed to Somalia's armed aggression against Ethiopia. Even now that hostilities have ceased these states continue to incite the other side in the conflict to delay and perhaps prevent a peace settlement, reckoning that this would enable them to consolidate their positions in Somalia. The United States is playing a far from minor role in all this.

U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance said at the session that the United States will continue to consult with the CENTO countries on "joint actions" in the Horn of Africa. During Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia, these actions included weapons supplies to the aggressor, who hoped to detach part of this sovereign state's territory.

Nevertheless, the American secretary of state uttered an assurance that the United States "resolutely supports" the territorial integrity of all states in the area, including Ethiopia.

Distorting the true state of affairs, he suggested that the main reason for the continuing tension in the Horn of Africa is the presence in Ethiopia of military personnel invited by the country's legal government to assist in repulsing the aggression from outside and protect the country's sovereignty and integrity.

Commenting on the course of the CENTO Council session, London observers stress that the bloc's former principle--the false thesis about the "Soviet threat"--obviously "does not work" any more. Antimilitarist feelings are growing in the Near East.

"The easing of tension in the world remains a very important aim of Turkish foreign policy," Turkish Foreign Minister G. Okcun said today at the session.

Nevertheless, the United States and Britain--the effective leaders of CENTO-- are seeking to step up the bloc's military activity, "link" it to NATO's activity and use the rostrum of the London session for anti-Soviet and anticommunist attacks.

According to an AFP report, the Iranian representative agreed with Western delegations that CENTO should return "to its original aims." This means trying to revive this bloc as a means of suppressing the national liberation movement and activating military preparations in the area directly adjacent to the USSR's southern borders.

In this connection attention is drawn here to NATO countries' continuing large-scale deliveries of offensive arms to this area, particularly to Iran. The United States, above all, plays a decisive role in this dangerous business. In the past 6 years Iran has become a major buyer of American weapons. The cost of its orders of various kinds of arms--from the most modern aircraft to ground weapons--now approaches $20 billion, according to AP figures.

Exploits Asian Members

LD230420Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Boris Kalyagin commentary]

[Text] For 2 days, behind closed doors in London, the latest, 25th session of the CENTO Council has been in progress. CENTO is a military and political alliance which includes Great Britain, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and its associate member is the United States. As is known, this bloc was formed at the initiative of Washington and London as an instrument of struggle against the national liberation movements of the people of the Near and Middle East. Our correspondent Boris Kalyagin reports from London:

The session in London was the latest attempt to revive the activity of the pact. Speaking at the session, British Foreign Secretary David Owen categorically opposed the proposition that this organization has outlived its usefulness. Why, then, does London believe that there is a use in maintaining a military and political alliance in the Near and Middle East? Answering this question the British minister pointed out that the CENTO machinery has helped avert a sharp worsening of American-Turkish relations and has prevented Pakistan from breaking away from the West's position. If there was no CENTO, stressed the head of the British Foreign Office, Britain would not have been able to supply such a large amount of weapons to Iran.

Well you cannot really put it any clearer. The leader of the British Foreign Office has openly confessed that the main value of the existence of the military and political bloc is that it binds its Asian members to the political course of the Western powers. But a small question arises.

What do these aims have in common with the national interests of the Asian countries themselves? The militarization of the CENTO states and their purchase of the latest Western arms, in quantities far in excess of defensive needs, only increase their dependence on the imperialist circles and adds to the tension on the Asian continent.

Another thing is evident: The endeavors of Anglo-American diplomacy to involve the Asian members of CENTO in African affairs. Everyone knows that some of these states assisted the armed aggression of Somalia against Ethiopia. Their further participation in the conflict in the African Horn would greatly suit the West.

Speaking at an open session, Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, declared that the United States would continue to consult with the countries of CENTO on the question of joint actions in the African Horn. Judging by everything, the United States plans to play a more active role in this military and political alliance. As has been reported, the next meeting of the CENTO Council should take place in Washington.

WPC SPECIAL SESSION ISSUES APPEAL ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD2020026Y Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 20 TASS--A special session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council was held here. The participants of the session called on all the peoples and governments, the coming U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament to struggle for the ban on the neutron bomb.

Peoples on all continents, says the appeal, demonstrate their growing determination in the struggle for peace, security, an end to the arms race, a ban on the production of new types of mass destruction weapons and a reduction of the nuclear threat, and demand effective measures for total and complete disarmament. That is why they expect concrete results from the coming U.N. special session on disarmament.

The plans to produce the neutron bomb pose a grave threat to the cause of peace and disarmament and provoke deep concern among peoples and governments throughout the world, says the appeal.

The supporters of the neutron bomb production in the NATO countries hold forth about the necessity of the bomb for allegedly maintaining "the military balance" and even insist on its "defensive" nature. We, the opponents of this weapon, declare that there is no justification for the production of this inhuman neutron weapon, which is a means of establishing domination and carrying out aggressions. The U.S. developed neutron bomb and the plans for its deployment in the NATO countries threaten peace, the future of mankind, social progress and the solution of mankind's global problems.

Therefore, for the future of our life, we appeal to all the people of good will, and particularly to the young generation, irrespective of their political or philosophical ideas, and state that we see as our primary task today the necessity to pool all the efforts to stop the production and deployment of the neutron bomb, stresses the appeal by the World Peace Council Presidium Bureau.

UN SPECIAL SESSION ON NAMIBIA OPENS IN NEW YORK

LD2419537 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 24, TASS--A special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia opened here today.

Opening the meeting, the chairman of the 32d session of the United National General Assembly, Lazar Moisov, made a call for implementation of United Nations decisions aimed at the speediest ending of Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist South African regime, at ensuring immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Pretoria's Armed Forces and colonial administration from Namibia and at the granting of freedom and independence to the Namibian people. He said that complete liquidation of colonial orders in Namibia will be an important stage along the road of implementation of the United Nations historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN NAMIBIA ON EVE OF UN CONFERENCE

LD2414187 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Trushin writes: The special session on Namibia of the U.N. General Assembly is opening work today in a complex atmosphere. It is to discuss the question of liberation of that African country from the occupation of many years by the racialist regime of the South African Republic and of the granting to its people the right to self-determination. The statement by the head of the racialist Pretoria regime on his intention not to give up under any circumstances the annexation of Namibia's only deep water port of Walvis Bay and to preserve in full the occupation corps of the South African Republic numbering 30,000 and armed with tanks, personnel armoured vehicles, aircraft and artillery, sounded on the eve of the session as an open challenge to world public opinion.

A campaign of terror all over the country was stepped up on the eve of the session. Trying to decide the destiny of the people of Namibia in the neocolonialist fashion, the racialist authorities of the South African Republic are doing everything in their power to stifle the voice of those who demand genuine independence and liquidation of the occupation regime, in order to present their placemen for "representatives of the people".

Before the opening of the special session on Namibia of the U.N. General Assembly, the heads of the diplomatic departments of the USA, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada held in London a special meeting to "specify their joint stand." It is known that many Western powers have considerable economic interests in Namibia, from where they export uranium, gold, diamonds and rare metals. Hence, these countries as well as the South African Republic are interested in preserving possibilities for further plundering Namibia's natural wealth.

Engaging themselves in fruitless talks with the Pretoria regime and failing to take any concrete steps against the South African occupiers, the Western powers contribute as a matter of fact to implementation of their plans for the creation of a puppet regime and the granting of sham independence to Namibia.

The people of Namibia and its combat vanguard SWAPO are rejecting the manoeuvres of imperialists directed at preserving colonial order in their country's territory, and resolutely demand the right to freedom and independence. The special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Namibia must take vigorous measures and play an important role so as to frustrate the criminal plans for turning Namibia's territory into an imperialist base threatening the neighbour African countries.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the criminal policy of the racialist regime of the South African Republic and firmly comes out for the ultimate liquidation of colonialism and national oppression, for the liberation of the people of Namibia.

VANCE COMPLETES FOREIGN TOUR, RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

LD250814Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 25 TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned from a foreign tour. In Moscow, he had held talks with Soviet leaders on strategic arms limitation and also on other questions of mutual interest.

From Andrews Airbase Cyrus Vance immediately went to the White House to report to President Carter on the results of his tour.

After his meeting with the President, Cyrus Vance told correspondents that certain progress on the problem of strategic arms limitation had been made in the Moscow talks.

SECRETARY'S TALKS IN USSR LAY FOUNDATION FOR SALT ACCORD

LD241332Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In the following commentary Sergey Losov takes a look at the recent talks in Moscow between the Soviet leaders and State Secretary Vance.

The sides discussed general relations between their countries. Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance stressed that their countries are ready to expand their relations. The parties exchanged views on ways to achieve a Middle East settlement and on several other international issues. But they focused on what should be done to prevent nuclear war and to check the arms race. They thrashed out a long-term agreement that would limit strategic offensive weapons, just what everybody had expected. The sides said in a joint communique that the discussion was thorough and useful and that their points of view on some of the issues had drawn nearer.

The Kremlin talks between Gromyko and Vance ended last Saturday. Vance was received by the Communist Party leader and president, Leonid Brezhnev. The talks centered on how the Soviet Union and the United States are preparing another agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation. Brezhnev said the talks were useful and he added: It is essential that both sides press for a mutually acceptable solution of the problems that are yet to be coordinated or have been partly coordinated. Both sides noted that they will take vigorous steps to quickly complete work on a strategic arms limitation agreement, so that it could be signed as quickly as possible. The sides pointed out that this would equally meet the interests of Soviet and American security as well as the interests of greater world peace and security.

The attention which Mr Vance found in Moscow speaks of the Soviet Union's desire to seek mutually acceptable solutions. The Soviet people know that most Americans are strongly in favor of the earliest possible signing of a long-term agreement on strategic offensive arms limitations. They know this is really so despite the bitter attacks in America at the idea of closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. President Carter and other American leaders have admitted that an agreementof this kind must be signed. If the United States and the Soviet Union don't sign a just agreement, Vance said, they may launch a program for developing weapons which will mean a growth in spending worth several billion dollars a year on both sides, but neither side will gain greater security.

There's now a good opportunity to sign a new agreement, but if this opportunity isn't to be lost, concrete steps must be taken to remove the obstacles on the way to completing the talks--the obstacles that exist through no fault of the Soviet Union.

The American reporters who accompanied Cyrus Vance said that the atmosphere during the visit was much better than that during Vance's visit to Moscow in March of last year. This is natural. Then, the United States not only rejected the understanding that had been reached at the Vladivostok summit in November 1974 but tried to get unilateral advantages. Such tactics were hopeless, so hopeless that valuable time has been lost. This time, however, the two sides intended to reduce to a minimum the number of not fully coordinated provisions in a future agreement, to smooth over differences and to suggest ways to solve the remaining problems.

And if we bear in mind that even before Vance came here to Moscow an enormous amount of work had been done and that much of a just agreement had been coordinated, we have every reason to say that a good foundation had been laid. What matters now is this: Both sides must continue to press for the signing of an agreement that will crown the talks. But it would be wrong to harbor illusions. The United States has thoroughly reviewed its military strategy, and President Carter outlined the main principles that were prompted by that move when he spoke at Wake Forest University. It's yet to be seen whether, in its foreign policy, the United States is really going to turn from insuring national security through talks and checking the arms race to threats, to fuelling the flames of tension and to sending the nuclear arms race to spiral. The future of Soviet-American relations will largely depend on an answer to this question.

If a long-term SALT-II agreement is to become reality, both the United States and the Soviet Union must follow the principle of equality and equal security--must, because there's a military and strategic equality between these two great powers. As you know, this principle underlines the provisional agreement on some measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive weapons and the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

Leonid Brezhnev has pointed out that the Soviet Union doesn't demand an agreement that will give it any advantages at the expense of the other side. But, he said, the Soviet Union expects the other side to act in the same way. Another solution is impossible, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

Further Delay Unacceptable

LD242209Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The [U.S.-USSR] negotiations in Moscow evoked considerable interest in the world. The source of the interest lies in the understanding of the importance of the relations between the two powers--the Soviet Union and the U.S.--to the development of the international situation. The Soviet Union's fundamental course with regard to the United States is the same as toward any other country with a different social system. It is peaceful coexistence. Peaceful coexistance presupposes more than not waging war. It presupposes cooperation in the interests of world peace. The Soviet Union is all for such cooperation with the United States because it realizes its special importance for saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear disaster. In this respect the Soviet-American talks on a new SALT agreement are of primary key importance.

This question commanded attention at the meeting held between Leonid Brezhnev and Cyrus Vance. It was also discussed in detail by the American secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister. The talks were useful. They brought the positions of the sides closer.

Leonid Brezhnev, talking to Vance, stressed the importance of making energetic efforts to find mutually-acceptable solutions to outstanding problems or problems not yet finalized.

To attain this aim reciprocal steps by the United States are necessary. The inconsistency and uncertainty of the American administration played a negative role in the past when, influenced by the military and industrial complex, it delayed the new agreement. Further delay and any maneuvers around the talks can only result in losing the very possibility of concluding the agreement. Such a prospect cannot suit anyone because a new spiral in the arms race would further endanger world peace.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed in his recent speech at Vladivostok that the Soviet Union favors an early agreement, but it must be an agreement in strict conformity with the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union expects a similar attitude from the United States. It is in the interests of both countries to conclude at an early date the agreement on limiting strategic arms. The Soviet-American agreement would represent a major step toward curbing the arms race and would serve to promote world peace and security.

U.S. Public Support

LD242310Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Vladimir Gerasichev report from New York]

[Text] As public opinion polls in the United States show, the majority of Americans welcome the progress that has been made toward reaching an agreement on a most important matter for the cause of peace--the reduction of strategic arms. Today many American newspapers, therefore, are also quoting the words of Comrade Brezhnev on the necessity for the most energetic efforts on both sides to reach mutually acceptable answers to the problem of limiting strategic arms.

Observers note that Comrade Brezhnev's reception of Secretary of State Vance demonstrates that the Soviet Union adheres, as before, to a consistent and constructive disarmament policy.

Ordinary Americans are welcoming the progress achieved at the talks in Moscow and link with it their hopes for consolidating peace throughout the world. Unfortunately, not everyone in America holds this view. There are those figures for whom any movement toward detente and disarmament evokes annoyance and dissatisfaction.

Even before learning of the results of the trip to Moscow by Secretary of State Vance, Senator Jackson, well-known advocate of "cold war" and ardent defender of the interests of the military-industrial complex, rushed to attack the U.S. administration on television for allegedly making too many concessions to the Russians.

The progressive-minded U.S. public more and more resolutely opposes attempts by reactionary forces to wreck the process of international detente and hinder progress on disarmament. This is particularly evidenced by the mass demonstrations and protest rallies against the intentions of the Pentagon and its patrons to go ahead with production of the neutron bomb.

CONGRESSMEN FORCE CUT IN TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

LD241728Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

["Promises That Have Not Been Kept"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The United States has actually given up the plans it announced earlier for withdrawal of its troops from South Korea.

The White House declared its intention to cut by two thirds the number of American servicemen that are to be withdrawn by the end of the current year. But only one battalion numbering 800 men is to leave South Korea according to Washington's official statement, instead of three battalions, planned earlier, as compared with over 32,000 American land troops now in South Korea. Such a troop "withdrawal" is like a drop in the ocean. It is well known that in his election program President Carter promised to pull out all American land forces from South Korea, while increasing its airforce there. This troop withdrawal was to be completed within the next 4-5 years and the first contingent numbering 6,000 men was to leave South Korea already this year.

It is almost a year and a half since the new administration came to power in the USA. But not a single American soldier has left South Korea during this period. At the same time the Pentagon is building up its airforce there. It was officially announced that several squadrons of new-type fighters are to be flown to South Korea shortly.

The decision by the White House to limit American troop withdrawal from South Korea to a purely token contingent is motivated by an increasingly negative reaction from congressmen who, the New York TIMES writes, oppose in principle the government's strategy of troop cuts in the south of Korea. They on the Capital Hill knew well about this reaction before. Many senators were against troop withdrawal from the very beginning, evidently fearing lest a partial reduction of "American military-presence" should affect the fate of the dictator Pak Chong-hui.

The congressmen found themselves under pressure from U.S. military circles, which would like not to withdraw troops from South Korea while continuing to supply the Seoul regime with military equipment on an increasingly large scale. To judge by the latest statement of official Washington, it shares this viewpoint because it fully agrees with the new American doctrine in Asia, a doctrine based on "continued American military presence" and simultaneous military build up of the United States' allies in the region. But it is quite clear that the further stay of American troops in South Korea, coupled with an intensive militarisation of South Korea, can only worsen the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

TRIDENT, OTHER NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS DEVELOPED BY U.S.

LD240922Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York--The building of the first Trident atomic submarine has been completed in the Groton (Connecticut) shipyard. Now the submarine, Ohio, is at a shore test ground where it will be taken apart and tests will be conducted. It is to be launched at the beginning of next year.

As it is known, the U.S. Navy is to receive 13 Trident submarines. Ten of them are to be delivered by the middle of the 1980's. Every Trident submarine will be equipped with 24 ballistic missiles with a range of 12,000 km, carrying 8 warheads. At present 11 submarines are being built in shipyards in Groton and Quonsett Point (Rhode Island) according to a Navy contract with General Dynamics. The whole program, including the funds allocated for scientific research, the creation of missiles for submarines and the construction of a base in Bangor (Washington) will cost American taxpayers $22 billion. According to data of the Arms Control and Disarmament Committee, this would be enough to finance the education of 16 million children for one year.

Trident is only one of the new weapons systems which are being currently developed by Pentagon strategists. The intercontinental mobile missile MX, the cruise missile, the XM tank--this is a far from complete list of new systems and types of weapons. The allocations for the development and deployment of these systems total $44 billion in fiscal 1978.

The American progressive public actively opposes the development of new arms by the Pentagon. "We are profoundly convinced that by creating new types of weapons, the United States is pushing the world onto the path of intensification of the arms race," a representative of the League of Resistance Against War, K. Simpson, said. "Blackmail by mass annihilation weapons obviously contradicts the goals of strengthening international security, a statement of the organization, Mobilization for the Protection of Mankind, says. We resolutely demand that the U.S. President prevent the allocation of funds for the new arms programs."

PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY DELIVERIES ABROAD

LD230[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: In the United States a wide-scale movement of protest is developing against the government's policy of military deliveries to foreign states. Tens of public, anti-war, trade-union, religious, women's and youth organisations of the country join in demanding that Washington limit the arms exports, which are of detriment to the interests of peace and security of the peoples.

At a press conference here, representatives of the initiators of the protest campaign--the coalition for a new foreign and military policy of the USA--stated that their aim is to make the government abandon the ominous role of the world merchant of death. They said they are deeply concerned over the fact that the USA, through its actions, boosts the arms race and facilitates the fanning up of local conflicts.

M. Clair, writer and scientist, staff member of the Political Research Institute in Washington, said the sum of contracts for military deliveries to foreign states totalled 79 billion dollars over the past six years, which is five times as much as in the preceding twenty years. M. Clair pointed out that despite the declared "concern" over human rights, the USA is the leading supplier of repression instruments to the dictatorial regimes in Nicaragua, South Korea, Haiti, El Salvador, Chile and other countries. He pointed out that those deliveries are withdrawn from the control of the Congress and the U.S. public.

J. Leeper, representative of the National Council of Churches, emphasised in her speech that the increase in arms exports to Third-World countries, which already account for 80 percent of U.S. total military deliveries, not only leads to the militarisation of their economies and the absorption of necessary resources but also jeopardizes stability in those areas.

The participants in the press conference sharply criticis[illegible] unwillingness of the U.S. present administration to fulfill its own promises to cut the arms exports the volume of which in the current fiscal year will hit an all-time high of 13.2 billion dollars.

A letter which the coalition sent to all members of the U.S. Congress was read out at the press conference. The letter says that the American people express concern over the sharp increase in military deliveries, a huge part of which goes to such explosive areas as the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The USA accounts for over fifty percent of the entire [illegible] undermines and not strengthens U.S. security. The coalition called on the Congress to take measures without delay for a resolute cut in the arms exports.

SENATE BEGINS HEARINGS ON BUDGET FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

LD241516Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0908 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The Senate today begins debate on the U.S. federal budget for the next fiscal year. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS notes, the decisions that the Senate will have to adopt "will to a significant extent determine the U.S. priorities for at least the next 5 years."

American observers stress that the hottest discussions will flare up around military appropriations. In the draft budget for fiscal 1979, the Carter administration has asked for the record sum of $128.4 billion for the needs of the military clique. Taking into consideration other appropriations for various other budget items, U.S. military spending may exceed $130 billion.

The draft budget allocates huge sums for creation of the newest types of arms. Proposals include billions of dollars for new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles on mobile land platforms, Trident nuclear submarines with special nuclear-tipped missiles, and for cruise missiles and their delivery systems.

Due to Pentagon's growing spending, the federal budget squares with a preplanned deficit of almost $60 billion.

Such policy evokes sharp criticism from the American public, which demands funds for creative programs--reduction of unemployment, elimination of the medical care and educational crises and the solution of other social problems.

The public organization, National Coalition for New Foreign and Domestic Policies, has recently appealed to Americans to step up pressure on Congress in connection with the debates that are starting in the Senate.

'SCAPEGOAT' HANNA GIVEN 'AMAZINGLY SOFT SENTENCE'

LD242234Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The American Themis, merciless when it comes to making short shrift of progressive-minded Americans and civil rights champions, displays amazing "humaneness" when ever she has to punish real criminals from among the ruling circles. A case in point is the amazingly soft sentence pronounced today on former congressman Richard Hanna, one of the main characters in the notorious scandal associated with the suborning of American lawmakers by South Korean agents, in a bid to create a political climate in Washington that would favour the Seoul regime.

District Judge William Bryant sentenced this former congressman, who personally received more than 200,000 dollars from Seoul agents for promoting South Korea's interests in Congress, to imprisonment from 6 to 30 months. This means that the criminal will be at liberty in the matter of a few months only.

As has been reported, more than 100 American law givers were involved in the scandal. They received about 1 million dollars from Seoul in the form of "presents," "donations" and simply cash. It took almost two years for American justice to investigate the case. As a result of behind-the-scenes manoeuvres, only one former law giver from about the one hundred congressmen who had received bribes was brought to trial--Richard Hanna, who was indicted on 40 counts.

The ruling circles, however, have done everything so that even this "scapegoat" could get off with a purely symbolic punishment. In exchange for Hanna's agreement to "cooperate" with the prosecution, 39 counts of the bribe-taker's indictment were cancelled, those which were fraught with a long prison term. During the trial he was found guilty only of "conspiracy" with intent to help South Korea gain congressional support--a count which is punishable by the minimal penalty.

NEW BIOGRAPHY OF BREZHNEV AROUSES INTEREST IN U.S.

LD241452Y Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 24, TASS--The book "Leonid I. Brezhnev--Pages From His Life," published by Simon and Schuster, has aroused great public interest in the USA. This book about the life of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is widely commented upon by the American press. The New York newspaper NEWSDAY describes the publication of this book as a significant event.

Leonid Brezhnev has worked his way up from an iron and steel worker to the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet head of state, the newspaper says. The book shows Leonid Brezhnev's patriotism, his talent of an organizer, his great contribution to the building of socialism in the USSR, his thorough knowledge of his people and their every-day problems.

The NEWSDAY stresses that the book is an earnest plea for peace and notes Leonid Brezhnev's boundless devotion to the cause of peace. Of special importance is the fact that the publication is addressed to the American reader. The newspaper quotes a preface addressed to the American reader, saying that the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to avert war, to stop war preparations and to put an end to the manufacture of ever new types of arms.

Addressing the American readers, the newspaper says, the book underlines that Leonid Brezhnev is willing to establish friendly relations with the United States.

SOVIET PEOPLE CONDEMN 'MONSTROUS' JOHN HARRIS SENTENCE

LD240958Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--The impending short shrift of John Harris, an American fighter for civil rights is crude violence to which no sane man can resign himself. This is the opinion of all Soviet people.

The only "guilt" of John Harris is that he actively fought for the observance of basic human rights in the USA, for the equality of black Americans, against oppression and lawlessness, said Nikolay Belyayev, an artist of Zagorsk (near Moscow). "Soviet people demand that the hands of butchers be stayed, and the inhuman sentence shall not be executed," he said in a TASS interview.

"The monstrous sentence must be repealed. It must not be allowed that a man be killed only for defending those who are deprived of basic rights," said Moscow chauffeur Ivan Goltsev.

ILICHEV'S DEPARTURE TO RESUME USSR-PRC TALKS REPORTED

AU2512152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Excerpts] Moscow, 25 April, TANJUG--It was unofficially reported from Moscow that Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, is leaving for Peking today to continue the Soviet-Chinese negotiations on broder questions. Ilichev is leaving at the initiative of the Soviet side. He is the chief of the Soviet delegation which since 1969, following the fierce armed clashes on the Soviet-Chinese border, has been conducting negotiations--with periodic interruptions--with a Chinese delegation on the regulation of the border questions.

It is unlikely that Ilichev will present any essentially new proposals which would have a crucial influence on the Soviet-Chinese rapprochement. His departure shows however. that the Soviet side endeavors to maintain the continuity of the negotiations.

PEKING'S COLLABORATION WITH NATO THROUGH EEC EXAMINED

LD221528Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Li Chiang, PRC minister of foreign trade, has completed a tour of several West European countries. In Brussels, he signed a trade agreement with the European Economic Community which forsees "most favored status for China." Yuriy Shtykanov writes in IZVESTIYA today:

When he was in the European capitals, Li Chiang demonstrated Peking's desire to purchase not only Western technology, but also Western arms.

Peking is interested in missiles, planes and helicopters produced in West European countries.

In the FRG, the Chinese minister met F.J. Strauss, the well-known leader of the reactionary CSU. Thus, Peking again demonstrated its sympathies with the reactionary circles of Western Europe. During his trip, Li Chiang confirmed Peking's intention to form a bloc with the reactionary forces who dream of a return to the "cold war." Li Chiang also called for increasing the unification of Europe on an anti-Soviet basis.

Such provocative calls from Peking, Shtykanov continues, are accepted in certain Western circles, particularly at NATO headquarters. NATO generals welcome Peking's anti-Soviet policies. For their part, the Peking leaders are not adverse to beginning contacts with NATO to establish an anti-Soviet bloc. It is proposed that these contacts be established through the EEC, which will not only provide Chinese access to extensive markets in arms and military technology, but will also promote the unification of the Peking and West European opponents of detente.

"It is clear that a rapprochement between Peking and NATO via the EEC will constitute a danger to the cause of peace. Peking's plans to purchase arms in Western Europe are also dangerous. The inflammatory policy of the Peking leadership threatens not only the socialist countries but the entire world. Chinese arms may be sent anywhere. That is why the voices warning of the dangers of flirting with Peking are growing in Western Europe," the writer concludes.

MOSCOW CONTINUES REPORTAGE OF SPANISH CP CONGRESS

Second Day Activities

LD2415457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "At the Spanish Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 20 April--The discussion of the Central Committee's report has begun at the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE].

Speakers talked about the party's tasks in the struggle for the democratization of public and political life in the country, about the role of communists in political and socioeconomic transformations, and about the work of local party organizations.

The delegates paid special attention to analyzing the influence of the economic crisis on the situation in Spain.

The representatives of Andalusia, Badajoz and Caceres spoke of the grim situation of the working people, and especially of the farm laborers, and of growing unemployment which in Andalusia affects 25 percent of the able-bodied population. "I can say without exaggeration," Rosario Pedal declared in her speech, "that Andalusia is on the verge of an explosion which could lead to serious consequences if the authorities do not take the necessary steps to solve the urgent problems of this very poor region, where destitution and hunger have become an everyday phenomenon."

The majority of delegates noted the need to intensify the struggle to insure the full implementation of the economic agreements signed by the government and the opposition parties--the so-called "Moncloa Pact." Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the workers' movement in Asturias, where a 300,000-strong demonstration recently took place in support of demands for fulfillment of the "Moncloa Pact" and where there have been mass strikes by miners, metallurgical workers and transportation workers.

Many delegates spoke of the need to strengthen the party's ranks, to broaden its links with the masses and to carry out explanatory work in the most remote towns and villages where, as was noted, virtually no democratic changes have occurred. In this connection, the speakers pointed to the importance of the forthcoming municipal elections which, in the communists' opinion, must serve as an instrument for strengthening and deepening democracy and eliminating the remnants of Francoism.

Certain delegates, touching in their speeches on questions of international policy, observed that it is necessary to state precisely and firmly the communists' position regarding Spain's possible entry into NATO. "We Canarians," declared Antonio Gonzalez, "who are inhabitants of the islands from which in 1936 fascism began its campaign against the Spanish Republic, say 'No!' to NATO, a thousand times 'No!'" The delegates from Andalusia, on whose behalf Mario Bilbao spoke, believe that it is essential to strengthen relations with the communist parties of the socialist countries in line with the principles of mutual respect and independence.

Those present greeted with tumultuous applause the report that foreign guests--former members of the international brigades, who fought on the Republican side against the Francoists 40 years ago--were participating in the congress' work.

The CPSU delegation is enjoying great attention at the congress. Those present greeted with tumultuous applause the announcement that among the foreign guests in the hall there were emissaries of the Soviet Union's communists. The hall rose and chanted for a long time: "CPSU! CPSU! Friendship! Friendship!"

In the afternoon there was discussion on the PCE Central Committee theses and the draft new party rules in the congress' working committees.

Elections Held

LD240906Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] PRAVDA Madrid correspondent Vladimir Chernyshev reports:

Last night the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] ended its work. In the last session the delegates examined and approved the party's new statutes, taking into account the amendments introduced by the congress working commission, which synthesized the proposals expressed by the commissions during the provincial and regional conferences.

Ramon Tamames presented a report on PCE tasks in the light of the forthcoming municipal elections. He said that the communists ought to take advantage of the electoral campaign not only to insure the election of the greatest number of deputies to bodies but also to make the party's policy clearer to the broadest sections of the population.

The democratization of life in Spain, Tamames said, is impossible without a change in the former Francoist setup in the local councils. The speaker explained the PCE electoral program in detail, stressing that the success of communist candidates in the municipal elections will depend on the way they carry out the electoral campaign and how clearly they explain to the population the aims and work of the Communist Party.

Later in the congress the election of the 160-strong Central Committee took place. The members of the Central Committee elected Dolores Ibarruri president of the party and Santiago Carrillo secretary general. The Central Committee Executive Committee was elected in which there are twelve new members: three of them are leaders of the trade union confederation of Workers Commissions.

Dolores Ibarruri spoke a few words of greetings to the delegates. Today in Vista Alegre a mass meeting was held to mark the end of the Ninth PCE Congress.

End of Central Debate

LD241551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "At the Spanish Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 22 April--At yesterday's evening session the delegates to the Ninth Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress being held in Madrid finished discussing the PCE Central Committee political theses.

The theses define the nature of the present process of changes in Spain, the party's policy in various spheres of internal life, the ways and methods of the PCE's struggle for democracy and socialism, the role of the trade unions and the youth and women's movements at the modern stage and the PCE's foreign policy line and provide a definition of the party's character.

These theses were discussed beforehand at sessions of the congress' working committees, which took account of amendments and suggestions put forward by communists during precongress meetings in primary party organizations and at PCE regional, provincial and zonal conferences. The commissions made many substantial changes to the Central Committee theses, and new formulas were suggested on a whole number of points. All these theses with the amendments made by the commissions were adopted by a majority of votes.

A discussion of the party's draft new rules took place at this morning's session.

FRENCH CONCERN OVER NEUTRON BOMB STORY REPORTED

LD241323Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Volodin dispatch: "The Public is Concerned"]

[Text] Paris--The French public is reacting with concern to the press report to the effect that France is preparing its "own" version of the neutron bomb which, as the journal LE POINT reported, was tested in the Pacific Ocean on Mururua Atoll, the well-known French atomic test site.

The French Defense Ministry has refused to confirm the press reports either on the creation of the neutron bomb or on work on it in general. It is true that no denials followed either. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also keeping silent.

The newspaper L'AURORE, citing informed circles, quoted statements according to which "the neutron bomb could be created quickly in France if the political decision were taken and the corresponding credits allocated." At the same time the majority of observers are expressing themselves very cautiously and with great reservations about the expediency of France creating this weapon which has generated mass protests throughout the world. However, there are also those for whom the fuss surrounding the French neutron bomb generates virtual cries of delight. The newspaper FRANCE-SOIR, which has in every way praised the "attributes" of the bomb, has taken such a position.

The democratic circles of French society are urgently calling for the renunciation of any plans regarding the neutron bomb. This appeal is contained in a statement by the French communists published in the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

French Deny Neutron Bomb Test

LD241545Y Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 24, TASS--France has not tested a neutron bomb, said today Andrey Arnaud, an official spokesman of the Elysee Palace. "No such trials have been carried out and are not planned", he stressed. The spokesman of the Elysee Palace described as "unfounded" the press reports on trials of a French neutron bomb.

FRG MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR BREZHNEV VISIT

LD210642Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--"Preparations are under way in the West German capital for a visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

All aspects of relations between the two countries are being considered again at the federal chancellor's residence and at other governmental departments and possibilities in major international directions discussed, specifically in the sphere of economic cooperation and disarmament", PRAVDA'S correspondents write from Bonn.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed more than once the great significance of the forthcoming visit, its importance for further deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and for the cause of detente and peace. Such is the dominant feeling in the country now, the correspondents write. All the people we met--although they belonged to different political parties, public circles and segments of society--spoke about this, the correspondents write.

"Irrespective of what were sometimes contrasting political views, the name of Leonid Brezhnev is for the majority of people in the Federal Republic of Germany inseparably associated with a radical turn for detente in international relations, and this was shown again by all our meetings. He enjoys great international prestige as a politician and statesman, as a man whose efforts are devoted to eliminating the danger of a new world war from the life of the peoples."

"It is with especially good feelings that I think of my meetings with Leonid Brezhnev," said Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, in an interview with the correspondents. "The Social-Democrats", said the chairman of the SDPG, "warmly welcome Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. I think I can say the same about most of my compatriots who hope that this visit will have a stabilizing effect on cooperation between European states and will provide an impetus that will help invest the policy of peace with great content."

It goes without saying that not all people in the FRG welcome the development of our relations, PRAVDA'S correspondents write. But it whould be noted that few people in the FRG today will venture to come out openly against the expansion of ties between the USSR and the FRG. "Public attention in the FRG is increasingly focused on the forthcoming event, and for all the diversity of political hues and shades, the dominant feeling in the FRG is that the summit meeting will have great implications both for the development of bilateral relations and for consolidating the process of relaxation of international tension."

FRG'S BAHR ON VISIT TO USSR, SOVIET-FRG RELATIONS

LD211752Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 21 TASS--Egon Bahr, federal secretary of the SDPG, who returned here after visiting Moscow, expressed conviction that the Soviet Union will continue to direct its efforts towards the exercise of the policy of detente between East and West. He emphasised that relations between the FRG and the USSR are of immense importance in achieving progress in the field of detente in Europe. Egon Bahr, who had a conversation in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed to the necessity to make up for lost time in the area of detente in the military field. In this connection he expressed hope that the current U.S.-Soviet talks, at which the state of affairs in the preparation of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms is being considered in detail, will lead to a change in this matter. This, according to the SDPG federal secretary, is the most important moment in disarmament efforts.

In an interview with the newspaper NEUE WESTPHALISCHE Egon Bahr emphasised that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG will give another impulse to the policy of relaxation of international tensions and advance the cause of disarmament and economic cooperation.

YAR GOVERNMENT RESIGNS; AL-GHASHMI ASSUMES PRESIDENCY

LD241330Y Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 24, TASS--The resignation of the country's cabinet with prime minister A. 'Aziz 'Abdul Ghani at its head was announced in Sana, the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic. The resignation was in connection with the election of Chairman of the Military Command Council Lieutenant Colonel A. H. al-Ghashmi as president of the country.

The president of the Yemen Arab Republic has accepted the resignation and asked the prime minister to continue the discharge of his duties as head of the cabinet until a new cabinet is formed.

ATHERTON MISSION CITED; ISRAELI, JORDANIAN VIEWS NOTED

LD241830Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 24, TASS--Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat has received in al-Ghurdaqah U.S. Ambassador at Large, Alfred Atherton, who came to the Middle East on a mediatory mission. Its aim is to give a fresh impetus to the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli separate negotiations. After the meeting, Atherton expressed satisfaction with As-Sadat's readiness to continue negotiations with Israel. Mutual understanding was reached in the course of the talk on a whole number of matters relating to resumption of the negotiations, he emphasized.

Political observers in the Egyptian capital note that Washington has invigorated the attempts to speed up conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal at a time that Israel has made its position still tougher. As payment for a separate peace it demands that Egypt should actually waive its right to exercise sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula by agreeing to preserve there a network of Israeli paramilitary settlements and regular army units in strategically important points.

Beirut, April 24, TASS--Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan, the day before his visit to the United States, said that when discussing with representatives of the American administration various aspects of Egyptian-Israeli separate negotiations he is not going to advance any new proposals. The aim of the visit, as he put it, is "to reach agreement, first with the United States and then with its mediation--with Egypt."

It is thus obvious that Dayan will be pressing overseas for Washington's confirmation of the support for the "peace" plan, advanced by Israel a few months ago, the plan which does not envisage either withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands or the ensuring of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Negotiations on this matter will be conducted in the United States in a few days' time also by the Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin.

The statement by General Gur, who yet until recently headed the general staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, also testifies to Israel's intention to continue following the provisions of the plan. In an interview to the American NEWSWEEK he ruled out any possibility of Israel's withdrawal from air bases on the Sinai, established by it, and also from the western bank of the River Jordan.

Amman, April 24, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan has stated here that his country is striving for peace in the Middle East, but this peace should be durable and fair. In this connection, Husayn stressed the need of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the captured Arab lands and restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination.

ATHERTON-AS-SADAT TALKS END; PROGRESS UNCLEAR

LD251012Y Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 25, TASS--The talks between U.S. special envoy Atherton with A.R.E. President as-Sadat have ended in the Egyptian town of Al Ghurdaqah.

The aim of Atherton's mission was to invigorate the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli separate talks. The local observers note that the visit of the American diplomat has not brought about any results, as Tel Aviv does not wish to change its tough stand on the terms of a separate deal with Cairo.

The next round of talks aimed at drawing closer the positions of Israel and Egypt is to be held this week during the visit to the USA of Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan.

ISRAEL CONTINUES OCCUPATION, BUILDS MILITARY DEFENSES

LD241838Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 24, TASS--For more than a month now, Israel has been ignoring Resolution 425 of the U.N. Security Council by continuing its occupation of Lebanon's southern areas. In spite of the symbolic "pullout" of Israeli troops, they are continuing to hold more than 80 per cent of the territory in the south of the country and are intensively strengthening their positions on dominating features of the ground in strategic areas. Intensive engineering work are under way there, new minefields are being laid and road blocks put up. The construction of a road in eastern Arkub has been completed. It will enable the Israeli troops to send quickly in that direction tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

According to reports of the Beirut press, Israeli warships patrolled last night the whole of south Lebanon's coast and aircraft made regular reconnaissance flights north of Litani River--the northern border of the occupied zone.

These actions of the Israeli military are intended for continuing the occupation for a long time.

The Israeli authorities continue their arbitrary rule in the occupied areas. According to official figures, more than 180,000 south Lebanese refugees still cannot return to their homes as a result of counteraction of the occupiers. According to eyewitnesses, the Israelis are holding a population census in the captured villages with the aim of finding out persons who sympathized with the national patriotic forces of Lebanon or supported the Palestine resistance movement. In the course of the last two days, Israeli military patrols repeatedly broke into Kafr Shbu village, carried out searches there looking for "suspicious elements".

U.S.-ISRAEL 'DIFFERENCES' DERIDED; EGYPT ABANDONED

LD241612Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On Begin's Forthcoming Visit to the U.S."]

[Text] An Israeli official spokesman said that Begin would again meet President Carter during his visit to the United States at the end of this month. It has also been learned that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan was scheduled to arrive in the United States on 26 April.

The fresh American-Israeli top-level contacts take place at a time of acute tension in the Middle East, resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. It is known that the decision to perpetrate this blatant aggression against sovereign Lebanon was made by Begin immediately following his talks with President Carter in Washington last month. The U.S. and Israeli press are intensifying their campaign on ostensible differences between the United States and Israel on events in Lebanon, and the solution to the Middle East problem. However, there is no indication that the United States intends to influence the policy of Begin's government in any way--a policy that is growing more intransigent everyday. It is significant that, while Washington's Middle East envoy, Atherton, is meeting with President as-Sadat to push forward the peace process as the Cairo press reported, Begin has again reaffirmed Israel's ambitions concerning the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Obviously, the talk about differences between the United States and Israel is simply meant to give the impression of action by Washington; this means keeping Egypt in the whirlpool of the American policies. As a matter of fact, Atherton's visit to Cairo does not add anything new to the much-publicized progress in the peace process. All talks about peace remain insignificant. As always, Washington's diplomacy means, as far as Egypt is concerned, adopting more concessions in response to the increasing demands of Tel Aviv. In this respect, the Damascus TISHRIN justifiably said that as as-Sadat's initiative collapses the United States appears to make no more than a token effort as it continues to pursue its objectives in the Middle East. For its part, the paper AL-'ARAB warns that the failure of As-Sadat's capitulation and America's vacillation in the Middle East do not at all mean that the enemies of the Arab nation have abandoned their intention to defeat the Arabs.

ISRAELI GENERAL'S 'MILITARIST STATEMENT' IN NEWSWEEK CITED

LD241344Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 24, TASS--Lieutenant General Mordechai Gur, former chief of staff of the Israel Armed Forces, has admitted that Israel's military strength has been growing faster than that of the Arabs and that the trend would continue in the 1980's. The Israeli general also said in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine that Tel Aviv is not going to leave "in the foreseeable future" the Arab territories it seized in 1967" and that Israel is going to keep some of the strategic districts under the pretext of ensuring its "security". Such militarist statements by an Israeli general indicate that the Tel Aviv leaders, while talking of peace, are intensively arming themselves and rely as before on extensive military, economic and political support from the United States. It is well known that Israel has received seven billion dollars worth of military supplies from the USA over the last six years. Among the America-supplied equipment are such up-to-date planes as F-15 fighter bombers which are not yet to be found even in the armies of other NATO allies. The Pentagon has received a request for 90 other up-to-date fighter bombers of the F-16 type.

Moreover, the Pentagon recently notified the Congress about its intention to sell 60 improved anti-aircraft Hawk missiles and two up-to-date radar installations worth a total of 9 million dollars. Such a practically unlimited supply of the aggressor with American arms only encourages Tel Aviv's appetites of an aggressor, facilitates its continued militarist policy against the Arab peoples and is a constant source of danger and tension in the Middle East. The latest example of such a policy is the continued occupation of sourthern Lebanon by Israeli troops.

ETHIOPIA TO HOST CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN SOLIDARITY

LD241040Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 24, TASS--An international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction will be held in Addis Ababa in September this year, reported the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY.

The international forum will be preceded by a preparatory conference of the anti-imperialist forces, which will be held in Ethiopia's capital on April 28-30. Its participants will discuss the situation in the African Continent and the Middle East and outline ways of further consolidation of unity and solidarity of all liberation movements in the face of continuing designs of imperialism.

About 40 liberation movements and international organizations will be represented at the preparatory conference, according to the data of the organizing committee. These will include the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the World Council of Peace.

PMAC OFFICIAL ASKS PUBLIC VIGILANCE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

LD241016Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

["The Need to Uphold Revolutionary Gains"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 24, TASS--The broad popular masses of Ethiopia, its armed forces, are fully determined to uphold the revolutionary gains, to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. This has been stated by Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, speaking at a ceremony of presentation of diplomas to graduates of the military school in Gennet.

He emphasized that the forces of international imperialism, using expansionist designs of Somalia's ruling circles, have not given up their aggressive plans. In the face of the continuing designs of external and internal reaction, which seeks to stifle the Ethiopian revolution and stop the process of fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the country, said Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, the armed forces and all the working people must be ready for a long and stubborn struggle, to vigilantly stand on guard of the revolutionary gains.

The Ethiopian Army and people's militia units should make their contribution to peaceful construction. Realization of the program of the national-democratic revolution, which envisages establishing a society of social justice and equality in Ethiopia, said Fikre Selassie Wodgeress.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER LAUDS SOVIET RELATIONS, ASSISTANCE

LD250803Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 April TASS--Ethiopia's choice of the socialist path of development--a course inspired by the same ideas that prompted the Great October Socialist Revolution--has created conditions for the strengthening of close ties with the people of the USSR, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes.

The motherland of October, the newspaper points out, has given Ethiopia disinterested support in its struggle against internal and external reaction and in defending the country's unity and the achievements of the people's revolution.

The USSR has assisted the development of Ethiopia's national economy and has participated in the construction of crucial public health, education and economic projects in Ethiopia.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SMITH REGIME BRUTALLY SUPPRESSED

LD241747Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 24, TASS--The African population of Rhodesia resolutely turns down the agreement on the so-called "internal settlement" reached in March this year between racists' ringleader Smith and African puppet leaders. According to reports from Salisbury, hundreds of Africans today staged a demonstration of protest against the disgraceful deal. The participants in the demonstration expressed support for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which is waging liberation struggle against the racist Smith regime. They denounced the betrayal of the puppets and demanded that power in Rhodesia be handed over into the hands of the Patriotic Front, the genuine representative of the Zimbabwe people.

The authorities brutally treated the demonstrators. To disperse them, big armed police units were used. Some demonstrators were wounded, wholesale arrests were made.

Our people resolutely turns down the "internal settlement" farce, staged by the racists and their placemen, since this "internal settlement" preserves the white minority's control over all decisions of the would-be "parliament" and ensures the white minority's dominant positions in economy and the state apparatus, said in London J. Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. He stated a possibility of establishing a people's government of Zimbabwe on the liberated territories in the future.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM BENIN 18 APR

LD211215Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by T.K. Malbakhov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kabardino-Balkarskiy Obkom, which visited the People's Republic of Benin at the invitation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow on 18 April.

During its stay in Benin the delegation familiarized itself with the party-building experience of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

The members of the delegation were received by M. Kerekou, chairman of the party Central Committee and president of Benin.

MOSCOW RADIO PRESENTS SOVIET ACCOUNT OF KAL INCIDENT

OW241403Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] According to KYODO NEWS AGENCY, a KAL aircraft carrying the passengers and crew of another KAL plane arrived in Tokyo at 1532 [0632 GMT] today. The latter plane had veered off its course deep into Soviet territory at midnight on 20 April, violating Soviet airspace.

In the dead of the night, a Soviet Air Defense Forces fighter plane which took off to warn this intruder, repeatedly ordered it, through signals with its wings and its firearms [kaki], to follow it to land at a nearby airport. But the intruding plane did not obey the order, and landed on a frozen lake 2 hours after it had intruded into Soviet airspace. It was only after its landing that the intruder was identified as a South Korean plane.

Steps were taken to allow the passengers and crew of the airliner to return home from Soviet territory. Commenting on the Soviet action, commentators have pointed out that the Soviet authorities acted within the generally established practice of defending territorial airspace.

NAKAGAWA: NUMBER OF SALMON FISHING BOATS TO BE REDUCED

OW220917Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, April 21, KYODO--Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa said Friday the government planned to take full measures to cope with the reduction in the number of salmon fishing boats operating in the northwest Pacific made necessary due to the drastic cut in the catch quota allowed Japan this year.

He told a press conference following the signing of the Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation agreement and protocol on salmon fishing operations in waters outside the Soviet 200-mile fishery zone that he believed Japanese fishermen will be greatly affected due to the small catch quota and the fact that Japan was not able to secure a wider area for fishing operations.

He said the conclusion of the new agreement meant that both Japan and the Soviet Union were able to avoid a situation in which there will be no fishery accord after the present fishery agreement expires late this month.

He also noted that Japan was able to push its contention on the court jurisdictional right for fishing boats violating the agreement.

JCP OFFICIAL CRITICIZES PRC ON SENKAKU ISLANDS INTRUSION

LD241424Y Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

["Manifestation of Hegemonism and Great-Power Ambitions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 24, TASS--The newspaper AKAHATA published today a statement by Ts. Hoshino, executive leader of the Committee for Diplomatic Questions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, who strongly criticised China's actions off Senkaku Islands, qualifying them as a manifestation of hegemonism and great-power ambitions on the part of Peking.

"The incident off Senkaku Islands, "said Ts. Hoshino, "represents a gross violation of Japan's sovereignty by China and a violation of the five principles of peace recorded in the Japanese-Chinese joint statement of 1972. By resorting to force Peking is trying to impose its territorial claims on Japan and commits hegemonistic actions jeopardizing the territorial integrity of Japan."

"The large-scale incursion in the area of Senkaku by Chinese fishing vessels, of which many were armed and hung with posters with territorial claims to these islands, cannot be qualified as an 'accident'," said the spokesman of the Communist Party of Japan. It is quite clear that this was an action planned and organised beforehand. The Chinese fishing flotilla still continues to be near these islands and the possibility of a recurrence of this incident is not ruled out."

"It is quite clear", Ts. Hoshina said, "that all kinds of interference by China in Japan's internal affairs and its territorial claims represent great-power actions which are due to China's departure from the positions of scientific socialism".

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT NAVAL MANEUVERS END 20 APR

LD201836Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1536 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The joint Japanese-American naval maneuvers, which have been in progress off the eastern seaboard of the Japanese archipelago, ended today. Ships and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet and naval formations of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces took part. The present exercises, which were the largest in recent times, took place against the background of a noticeable activation of the Japanese-American military alliance. Washington is insistently trying to get Japan to increase its role within the framework of U.S. strategy in Asia and to build up the Self-Defense Forces which were created in violation of the existing constitution.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE PAPER CONDEMNS U.S., ROK

LD231600Y Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

["For Peaceful Unification of Korea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, April 23, TASS--The second conference of the International Liaison Committee for Independent Peaceful Unification of Korea that was held in the Parisian suburb, Anthony, has approved the draft white paper which strongly blames the ruling circles of the United States and the South Korean authorities for the continued division of Korea.

The document says that the notorious theory of "two Koreas" is nothing else but a plot of imperialist forces to perpetuate the country's split, to turn South Korea into their military base and thus create in South East Asia a seat of constant tensions and serious threat to peace. The U.S. plans of "troop withdrawal" mean only the strategic movement of contingents of U.S. troops and do not bring any substantial changes into the policy of military occupation of South Korea, the draft white paper says.

Pointing out that undelayed solution of the question of Korea's peaceful independent unification meets the national interests of the Korean people and common interests of Asian peoples and peoples of the world that declare for international security, the committee urges governments, political and public organisations of all countries, as well as international organisations, to support the just demands of the Korean people and to show solidarity with the second international conference on this question that will be held late this year in Tokyo.

MONGOLIA REMAINS RESOLUTE IN STAND AGAINST PRC MEDDLING

LD211221Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Vasilyev commentary: "Mongolia's Firm Stand"]

[Text] The note sent by the Mongolian government to the PRC Government 12 April has attracted the broad attention of the world press. "Worthy rebuff to the Peking militarists"--this is how many political commentators unanimously describe this important document.

It is well known that during recent years, guided by the sincere desire to restore relations of neighborliness and cooperation, the Mongolian Government has repeatedly made specific proposals to the Chinese authorities to settle bilateral issues. However, all these initiatives have been rejected by Peking. Moreover, PRC leaders have on more than one occasion openly declared their intention to annex Mongolia to China. This intention has been accompanied by practical actions: Large contingents of Chinese troops have been concentrated in regions along Mongolia's state borders, the construction of strategic military objects has been developed, and various diversionary sallies have been organized against Mongolia.

It must be emphasized that Peking has performed these hostile actions against a background of manufactured anti-Sovietism and accelerated tension in Soviet-Chinese relations. This policy was recently confirmed by the negative response of the PRC leadership to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal of 24 February 1978 on the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Peking repeated the unacceptable preconditions it has issued before. One of them was a demand for the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Mongolian territory.

This is a manifest provocation against the sovereign and independent Mongolian state and a new flagrant act of interference in its internal affairs. At the same time, this is an attempt by the Chinese authorities to mislead and misinform the world public.

However, all these Chinese calculations of Peking's will not be successful. The Mongolian Government sharply condemned these provocative actions and clearly explained the reasons for the presence of Soviet military units on Mongolian territory in its note to the PRC. "The Soviet military units," the note pointed out, "are in Mongolia exclusively at the request of the Mongolian Government, in accordance with the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. Concerning the Soviet military units' presence in Mongolia, their presence is necessary because of the PRC's policy toward the Mongolian People's Republic."

Mongolia's firm and principled stand has encountered the unanimous support of all the world's peace-loving forces. Backed by the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism, the Mongolian people will allow no one to encroach on their freedom and independence.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON GUYANA LEADER'S USSR VISIT

LD250925Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Joint Soviet-Guyanese Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 14 through 20 April 1978.

The Guyanese prime minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The head of the Guyanese government and the people accompanying him visited--apart from Moscow--Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand. F. Burnham was given a cordial reception everywhere, reflecting Soviet people's feelings of friendship toward the people of Guyana.

F. Burnham was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the visit talks were held between A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and F. Burnham, prime minister of Guyana and leader of the People's National Congress, with the participation of, on the Soviet side: I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ya.A. Malik, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.V. Kotenev, USSR ambassador to Guyana; and on the Guyanese side: D. Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; H. Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; M. Shahabuddeen, minister of justice; O. Clarke, minister of state; E. Mcdavid, Guyanese ambassador to the USSR; C. Grant, Guyanese high commissioner to Britain; and O. Henry, permanent secretary to the prime minister.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, a businesslike and constructive exchange of opinions on bilateral relations questions and several topical international problems took place.

Guyanese Prime Minister F. Burnham was briefed on the Soviet people's successes in social and economic building; on the new USSR Constitution, which enshrined a historical landmark in the development of the Soviet state--the building of a developed socialist society; on the great creative work conducted by the CPSU and the Soviet Government with the aim of implementing plans to build a communist society in our country; and on the practical measures aimed at the fulfillment of the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of peoples, which was adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Guyanese side placed a high evaluation on the Soviet people's successes in the social, economic and cultural spheres, as well as in the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy implemented in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the USSR Constitution, and the role played by the Soviet Union in the cause of strengthening peace and international security and lessening international tension and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The prime minister of Guyana spoke of the firm steps which are being taken by the Guyanese Government to lay the foundations of socialism in that country, stressing that Guyana intends to firmly follow an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist course in its foreign policy and to strive for the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples. He expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the support given to Guyana in its struggle for political and economic independence.

The Soviet side heard with satisfaction the information on the steps aimed at socioeconomic transformations in Guyana, and also highly evaluated Guyana's anti-imperialist, anticolonialist foreign policy line and its desire to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the development of relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding, as well as respect and trust, which have become established between the Soviet Union and Guyana. The positive significance of extending the treaty base of Soviet-Guyanese cooperation in various spheres--in trade, in economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and in the sphere of sea fishing and shrimping--was stressed. During F. Burnham's visit to the USSR agreements were signed on cooperation in the sphere of cultural ties and the development of fishing, as well as on supplies of machinery and equipment.

The implementation of the concluded agreements is called upon to give a further stimulus to the mutually advantageous development of Soviet-Guyanese relations.

The Soviet Union and Guyana will continue to exert efforts to further extend and deepen bilateral ties in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres and to develop cooperation in the international arena.

Examining international questions, the sides noted with satisfaction the identity or similarity of their view points on the most important current problems.

The Soviet Union and Guyana regard the struggle for the consolidation of world peace and the security of peoples, for universal and complete disarmament, and for international detente and the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tension as the basic direction in their foreign policy activity. Here it was noted that the adoption by the UN General Assembly, on the Soviet Union's initiative, of the declaration on the deepening and strengthening of detente was an important landmark in the struggle to insure and strengthen positive steps forward in international relations.

The two sides expressed the opinion that detente must be universal, embracing all countries and peoples.

The sides advocate the speedy conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, intended to guarantee its participants' renunciation of the use of weapons, including nuclear weapons. Such a treaty's conclusion must have a beneficial effect on world atmosphere and help to guarantee international security.

The great significance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, convened for this year, was also noted as a significant step on the path toward convening a world disarmament conference. They advocate a universal and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, and a ban on the use of chemical weapons as well as on the design and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons.

The two sides noted that the Soviet Union and Guyana occupy common positions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They are convinced that the unity of all progressive forces will further this struggle by the world's peoples.

The two sides stated their determination to strive for the complete and final elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism and the adoption of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union and Guyana, noting the Cuban people's successes in social and economic building, highly assess the policy implemented by socialist Cuba, which is an example for other peoples fighting for their freedom and the right to self-determination and an independent existence.

The Soviet side noted with satisfaction Guyana's ever increasing role in international life and expressed support for its firm intention of consolidating political independence and insuring economic progress and prosperity.

The two sides are decisively opposed to the maintainance of colonial possessions in the Caribbean and express complete support for the right of the peoples in the countries of that area to their independence and territorial integrity. The sides decisively condemned the fascist dictatorship in Chile.

They come out decisively in support of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and the right of every people to determine for itself the direction of its development. The sides condemn the policy of interference in the affairs of other states and peoples.

The participants in the talks are unanimous in condemning the policy implemented by the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, and any maneuvers aimed at supporting these regimes. They are firmly in favor of the transfer of full power to the African majority of the population of Zimbabwe in the form of the Patriotic Front, as well as the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the transfer of power to the South-West African People' Organization (SWAPO), and call for an end to the criminal policy of apartheid in South Africa.

In discussing the situation in the Horn of Africa the sides noted that the ending of hostilities between Somalia and Ethiopia and the restoration of the territorial status quo create the preconditions for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Such a settlement must be based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These principles are in accordance with UN principles and the aims and decisions of the OAU. They arrived at the unanimous opinion that the establishment of lasting peace and neighborliness in the Horn of Africa and in other parts of the continent would meet the African peoples' interests and promote the strengthening of their freedom and independence and the consolidation of the positions of the forces of peace and progress.

The sides expressed concern at the dangerous situation persisting in the Near East as a result of Israel's unceasing aggression and the occupation of Arab lands. Israel's invasion of Lebanon was decisively condemned.

The need for a just political settlement in the Near East on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all 1967 occupied Arab territories, the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestine people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and the guarantee of the independent existence and security of all the states involved in the conflict was also stated.

The sides support the proposals of the DPRK aimed at the peaceful unification of Korea without any interference from outside and the speedy and complete withdrawal of foreign troops.

The two sides advocate the peaceful resolution of the Vietnam-Cambodian conflict.

The two sides consider the nonalined movement, in which Guyana is a prominent participant, to be an important factor in the struggle for peace and international security, in defense of the independence, freedom and economic progress of peoples.

The Soviet Union and Guyana support the resolutions of the United Nations and its organs on the restructuring of internal economic relations on a just and equal basis in order to put an end to the domination of supranational monopolies, to end existing inequality in international economic relations, and to insure well-being and prosperity for all peoples. They express their firm intention of continuing efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, guaranteeing the sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources, removing any artificial bariers and discrimination in world trade, and eliminating all manifestations of inequality and diktat in international economic relations.

The sides confirm their respect for and high evaluation of the United Nations, note the positive role it plays in the cause of strengthening peace and international security, and again assert their adherence to the aims, principles and charter of the organization. They advocate raising the United Nation's effectiveness in the cause of maintaining world peace and deepening the process of detente on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter and the fuller use of the great potentials enshrined in it.

The participants arrived at a united opinion on the importance of political cooperation and coordination of the actions of the two states and of continuing contacts, exchange of opinions and consultations at various levels on questions of mutual interest.

The Soviet and Guyanese sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the Guyanese prime minister's official visit to the Soviet Union. Confidence was voiced that the fruitful talks which took place and the agreements reached in them are an important contribution to the cause of further developing and strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham expressed gratitude for the friendly reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their visit to the USSR, and for the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the revolutionary experience of the peoples of the USSR in the cause of building a socialist society. He invited L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to visit Guyana at a time convenient to the two sides. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

LD242250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit, has given a high appraisal of the results of the Soviet-Cuban talks. In a conversation with our correspondent, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli said:

[Malmierca--recorded in Spanish fading into Russian translation] This visit has provided us with yet another change to become more closely acquainted with the Soviet people's experience, who are enthusiastically building a communist society. The Soviet people's successes inspire all those struggling for justice, peace and social progress on earth. This visit has permitted us to discuss a wide range of basic international problems, and also the matter of bilateral Cuban-Soviet relations. The conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, once again demonstrated vividly that broad and (?general) links in all spheres have been firmly established between Cuba and the Soviet Union, including in the field of foreign policy.

Besides Moscow, we have been to Volgograd and Kiev during our visit and we have acquainted ourselves with Soviet historical monuments, with various enterprises, and with the Soviet people. We were greeted everywhere with warmth and cordiality, and feelings of warm friendship as representatives of the Cuban people. We will never forget these meetings. We are convinced that this visit will make it possible to further strengthen our ties and promote the further deepening and broadening of the fraternal relations between Cuba and the USSR.

U.S. STAND AT SANTO DOMINGO OAS MEETING CRITICIZED

LD250620Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A session of the special consultative and trade committee of the organizations of American States opens today in the capital of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo. A broad range of questions concerning relations between the United States and Latin American countries will be discussed. This report is by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev.

For many years now the United States relations with Latin America have been characterized by flowery rhetoric about neighborliness and, at the same time, aggressive protectionism. There are more than enough examples of this. Venezuela and Ecuador only had to enter the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries when the United States deprived them of their preferential trading rights as punishment. Without taking into account the interests of another Latin American country, Bolivia, the U.S. Government jettisoned a large quantity of tin on to the world market. The sharp drop in the prices of this raw material seriously worsened the economic situation in Bolivia, where tin is its chief source of currency income. Or take the recent unilateral raising by the United States of tariffs on exported sugar. At the same time import quotas for a number of sugar-producing Latin American countries were reduced. Economists think that if Washington does not review this decision, a number of Latin America countries can expect a profound economic crisis. Imperialist monopolies in Latin America alone, by reducing the prices of raw materials and raising them for their own industrial output, gain about $3.4 billion annually in profits, or rather superprofits.

In Washington recently there have been continual propaganda volleys aimed at convincing Latin American public opinion that the United States has no interests other than those of their southern neighbors, and that the United States is ready to carry the burden of responsibility with them for the fate of the continent. Life, however, shatters this screen of words, revealing the true aims of U.S. imperialism.

So at the session in Santo Domingo the U.S. representative will be hearing no small number of impartial words.

BREZHNEV DELIVERS SPEECH AT 18TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

CPSU CC Greetings

LD2502362 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2158 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol, which opens today in the Kremlin.

"The CPSU is proud of the Leninist Komsomol, which embodies the best traits of the young generation of the country," the greetings message says. "Soviet youth, growing up in conditions of developed socialism, has inherited from the older generations a deep allegiance to the ideals of communism, a boundless dedication to the cause of Lenin, and the ability to work selflessly for the common good."

The party highly evaluates the great contribution the Komsomol is making toward the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and to communist building. There is no sphere in the USSR, no sector in the economic, cultural, public life, where you Komsomol members, the youth, did not actively manifest yourselves, the greetings message notes. The Soviet youth has extensively taken up the general upsurge, called forth by the celebrations on the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the USSR Constitution. Soviet youths are actively taking part in the all-national struggle for improving the efficiency of production and work quality. They are successfully working in industry and agriculture among the ranks of builders, are fruitfully working in science, culture, public education and public services.

The greetings message expresses the belief that the congress will result in a greater activity and purposefulness in the work of Komsomol organizations and will inspire the youth to new labor feats.

The greetings message stresses that the Komsomol's object of concern must be the strengthening of friendship among the peoples of the USSR and the education of the youth in the spirit of socialist internationalism. Soviet Komsomol members are called upon to further deepen friendship with the youth organizations of the socialist countries and consolidate solidarity and cooperation with the democratic youth of all countries in their struggle against the forces of reaction, and for peace and social progress.

Brezhnev Attends Sports Festival

LD2420402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] A sports festival for the delegates of the 18th Komsomol Congress is being held in the Palace of Sport of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. "Those present in the hall greeted with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Ryabov."

Congress Opens, USSR Leaders Present

LD2509542 Moscow Domestic Service 0900 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The 18th Komsomol Congress opened today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

In the hall were some 5,000 delegates from the 38 million Komsomol members. Among the honored guests of Soviet youth are the representatives of the communist, democratic and socialist youth organizations from 107 foreign countries and also from international youth organizations.

A standing and tumultuous ovation was given by the congress delegates and guests to Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Mazurov, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov.

On the instruction of the Komsomol Central Committee, the congress was opened by Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

It was with great animation and to tumultuous applause that the congress elected the honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

The floor was given to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The congress delegates and guests welcomed Comrade Brezhnev with tumultuous and prolonged applause. Comrade Brezhnev's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with applause.

Summary of Brezhnev Speech

LD250902Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS--Communists of the older generation can be pleased with the Soviet youth of the present day. It is growing up with communist convictions, and is deeply faithful to the cause of the party and the great Lenin, said Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, addressing the delegates of the 18th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League which opened in Moscow today. "Millions of young men and women are models of courage, tenacity, and fidelity to the ideals of the October Revolution. They are working with great enthusiasm in all sectors of the front of communist construction, and are actively furthering the fulfilment of the country's strenuous development plans. They inject their special, romantic elan and, I should say, youthful fervour, into every undertaking. For this we thank the Komsomol and all young people of the Soviet land!" Leonid Brezhnev said.

"The 25th congress of our party has set in motion an extensive programme for the current five years and the longer term. It is directed to one aim--that the Soviet people should have a still better life, that it should be fuller and happier, and that we should advance still more firmly to communism, our radiant goal. Much of what the party has set down in the five-year plan is being successfully carried out, but much still remains to be done, and this, of course, also by you, young people," Leonid Brezhnev said further. He stressed that the battle for efficiency and quality is a most important hallmark of our country's present day.

"Our country has colossal natural riches. The efforts of several generations have created a powerful economic potential in both our industry and agriculture. We have raised and trained large numbers of educated and qualified cadres, and have secured fairly good conditions of life for our people.

"It is now more important than ever to use all this wealth thriftily, sensibly, and with an eye to the future, to make it serve the people profitably, and to use it with the maximum benefit." In the final count the fulfilment of all our plans depends on people, on their knowledge, culture, and political awareness, Leonid Brezhnev continued.

"Our main compass on the road to communism is the Marxist-Leninist teaching of the development of laws of society. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of profound and systematic study of this revolutionary science; deliberate and thoughtful study, not mechanical learning by rote of separate verities and formulas. Knowledge of theory is of no value unless it becomes a conviction and is followed up by deeds. In other words, every young Leninist must be an active political fighter able to carry out the party's policy and irreconcilably combat hostile ideology."

The party and Komsomol are bringing up the young citizens of our society to be loyal sons and daughters of the Soviet motherland and firm fighters for the communist cause, Leonid Brezhnev went on to say.

"Recently, during my visit to the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, I was deeply gratified to see again at first hand what splendid people and what a magnificent youth we have in these wealthy but in many ways still severe regions."

"During my visit to the East I also acquainted myself with how our borders are being guarded, and with those who are performing their hard duty there--the fine men of our Army, Navy, and Border Troops. I can say one thing, comrades: The borders of our motherland are dependably protected against all emergencies; our defense is in experienced and faithful hands. And I can assure you that the young people of the Soviet land guarding its peace and tranquility have everything they need to perform their high mission."

"Soviet people, who grew up in the fraternal family of nations and were reared on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are internationalists by their very nature," Leonid Brezhnev continued. "Today, internationalist traditions are embodied in their deeds more broadly and diversely perhaps than ever before. And here, as in many other things, youth is in the front ranks."

Young people sent by the Lenin Komsomol are working in more than a hundred countries of the world. They are building factories and power stations, helping to develop natural resources, treating the sick, and teaching children. Often enough their work is a real, unassuming and unadvertised, selfless and dedicated exploit, an exploit in the name of peace and progress, of fraternity and friendship among nations. "Proletarian, socialist internationalism--this is our great strength. It is the fruit of our convictions and the fervour of our hearts. It is our banner. So, dear friends, be ever faithful to it!" said Leonid Brezhnev.

Touching on international problems Leonid Brezhnev said: "To secure lasting and stable peace--this is the aim of our foreign policy and of such of its fundamental principles as peaceful coexistence and detente. Today, detente is neither theory, nor slogan, nor wishful thinking. It has to its credit quite a few good, perfectly concrete and tangible deeds. In Europe it has laid the groundwork for relations between states and has extended to various fields of their life. For all the ups and downs in Soviet-American relations, these, too, have a new appearance, more favourable to peace. The policy of detente has been recognised and is supported by the peoples as the only sensible policy in our troubled times."

"The most essential and urgent task today is to secure a further easing of the war danger and to check the arms buildup. All peoples are conscious of this, and most of the governments in the world recognize it. This is also borne out by the fact that, for the first time in history, a session of the U.N. General Assembly specially devoted to arms limitation and disarmament will open in a few weeks. We wish it success, which we shall actively promote."

"The central goal of our struggle for peace in the present conditions is to reduce the menace of another world war and of mass extermination of people with nuclear weapons. For this purpose the Soviet Union has undertaken a set of major actions. One of these are the negotiations with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms," Leonid Brezhnev said. Dwelling on the results of recent talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Leonid Brezhnev noted that "some progress was made in working out an agreement on strategic arms limitation. Not all problems by far have yet been resolved. We can by no means accept certain positions of the American side. I believe, however, that by reciprocal efforts based on sensible and realistic compromise we can complete the drafting of an agreement that will justly take into account the security interests of both powers. This will enable us substantially to bridle the arms race and therefore also help to strengthen peace."

"Along with other peace forces in the world, the Soviet Union is taking active steps to prevent the development of the neutron bomb, which is a new, especially inhuman weapon of mass annihilation. Our stand on this issue is absolutely clear and radical: before it is too late, to conclude an agreement between the countries concerned, reciprocally renouncing manufacture of this weapon. And may mankind be delivered from it, once and for all. Unfortunately, the United States, which is poised to develop the neutron bomb, has not yet agreed to our proposal. President Carter has recently declared, however, that he has put off a final decision on beginning the manufacture of neutron bombs. This, of course, does not settle the matter and is at best a half-measure. But I can inform you that we have taken the President's statement into account and that we, too, will not begin production of neutron arms so long as the United States does not do so. Further development will depend on Washington," said Leonid Brezhnev.

"We intend that my coming visit to the FRG should also help not only to determine the prospects for further broad, mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries (which is important in itself), but also contribute to the consolidation of detente and universal peace, especially in Europe," Leonid Brezhnev said. He noted that of late, the opponents of detente and disarmament in the NATO countries have been raising a propaganda howl and spreading fabrications about an allegedly threatening military superiority of the Warsaw Treaty states over the NATO block in Europe, about alleged Soviet aggressive intentions in Europe, and the like. Needless to say, all this is nonsense.

"Everybody ought to know that, far from harbouring any aggressive designs and building up any 'strike forces' in Europe for action against the West, the Soviet Union has always done and will continue to do everything it can to relieve tensions and facilitate agreement. Unlike the NATO countries, we have not been enlarging our armed forces in central Europe for a long time and do not intend--this I want to stress most emphatically--do not intend to increase them by a single soldier, by a single tank. And we call on the Western states to follow this salutary example," Leonid Brezhnev stated.

Trying to distort the meaning and goals of Soviet foreign policy, imperialist propaganda goes to the length of imputing to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries interference in the affairs of young states.

"The Soviet Union invariably advocates strict respect for the sovereignty of these--and all other--states, for non-interference in their internal affairs, and for the inviolability of their frontiers," Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

"It is the imperialist powers that continuously interfere--quite overtly or with but slight camouflage--in the affairs of independent newly-free states."

As a rule, such interference leads to violence and encroachments on the rights of the peoples. This occurs either in the home life of the countries concerned, as, say, in the case of Chile, or in the form of undisguised external aggression, as in the case of the brazen conduct of the Israeli rulers.

"The facts show that the peoples of the young states defend their independence and vital interests all the more successfully, the more solid their unity and solidarity, and the more solid their friendship with the countries of the socialist world, on whose support they can rely in their just struggle.

"Here, too, there are many examples. It was thanks to the solidarity of the progressive forces that the attempts of the imperialists and their puppets to overthrow people's power in Angola and to dismember revolutionary Ethiopia were foiled."

Leonid Brezhnev said further:

"Analysing the world situation, we have arrived at the firm conviction that it is high time that thought should be given to putting a complete stop to any further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential, and thereby create conditions for their subsequent reduction. Specifically, we are putting up for discussion a programme of the following measures, to be put into effect within a definite time limit:

--To stop manufacturing all types of nuclear weapons;

--To stop manufacturing and to ban all other types of mass destruction weapons;

--To stop developing new types of highly destructive conventional arms;

--To renounce expanding the armies and increasing the conventional armaments of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and countries associated with them under military agreements.

"Certainly, it is no simple matter to agree on these things. Probably, we could first tackle some one angle--say, the termination of nuclear arms manufacture, as we have already proposed.

"We must not, nor have we the right to forget that the nuclear peril is still hanging over the world and rousing alarm among nations for their future. Obviously, joint efforts of all the nuclear powers are needed to remove this peril, and each of them can and must do its bit. [words indistinct] declares unambiguously: we are against the use of nuclear weapons; only extraordinary circumstances, an aggression against our country or its allies by another nuclear power, can compel us to resort to this extreme means of self-defence. The Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do everything to prevent an atomic war, so that the nations should not fall victim to atomic strikes--neither a first strike nor subsequent ones. This is our firm line, and we shall act accordingly," Leonid Brezhnev emphasized.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES PUBLISHER ROBERT MAXWELL 24 APR

LD241502Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Robert Maxwell, president of the Anglo-U.S. publishing house Pergamon Press, at the latter's request.

During their talk, which was devoted to questions of cultural cooperation between countries with different social and political systems, Comrade Brezhnev supported the desire by the publishing house to develop the English publication of books by Soviet authors in order to enable the broad reading public in the West to become acquainted with the life, labor and history of the Soviet people, and with the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet state.

Present during the talk was Pankin, chairman of the board of the All-Union Copyright Agency.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES LENIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION 21 APR

LD212112Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Speech by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a ceremony in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to mark anniversary of Lenin's birth--live]

[Text] Comrades, according to the wonderful tradition which has been established in our country, every year Soviet people solemnly mark the birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the creator of the CPSU and the world's first socialist state, an unsurpassed strategist and tactician of the proletarian revolution, and the great architect of a new world. By the bright flame of his life, which was wholeheartedly devoted to the struggle for the liberation of labor from the capitalist yoke, and by his creative genius, Lenin lit the way to the solution of the basic problems of all mankind.

That is why the present 108th anniversary of his birth is being marked along with us by the peoples of the socialist countries, the international working class and all progressive people as their own festival. Lenin's creativity organically united steadfast loyalty to the basic principles of the teachings of Marx and Engels and innovatory courage in the treatment of the most complicated questions of science and revolutionary practice. He developed and multiplied deeply and in an all-round manner the ideological inheritance of the great teachers of the working class in accordance with the new historical conditions.

Leninism is Marxism of the contemporary era, a creative and continuously developing theory, a genuine science of revolutionary struggle and of communist construction. [applause]

Lenin made a major scientific discovery when he predicted that imperialism was not only a higher but the final stage of the old exploiter society, and he proved this in practice by heading the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was the beginning of the new communist structure. The transformation of Marxist theory into an instrument for the practical, revolutionary reorganization of the old world--in which exploitation, calamity and lack of the entire structure of social life--is inseparably linked with his name. Lenin, the founder of a new type of proletarian party and a very great theorist and practitioner of revolution, had perfect mastery of the science and art of creating a new society.

The process of communist construction fully reveals the chief element in Leninism: its revolutionary transforming and creative essence; its humanism, and its striving for the creation of a qualitatively new system of social relations--the highest value of which is the working man, and the highest aim of which is the free and all-round development of his personality. This is the source of the unsuperable attractive force of Leninism.

Every year, Lenin's ideas penetrate ever more deeply into the awareness of millions of people on all continents, and the meaning and importance of his work and his greatness as a leader and man are revealed more distinctly and vividly.

Ever since Lenin's death, the world has made great advances. Much has changed and a multitude of new phenomena and problems have emerged which would have been difficult for him to even guess at in his time, noted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. However, the natural laws governing socialist development that were discovered by Lenin even today provide a key to understanding and solving these new problems and phenomena. This is why Lenin remains an active participant in our affairs and our reliable and wise teacher. [applause]

The CPSU confidently leads the country along the Leninist path. This is convincingly shown by the grand results of 60 years of work and heroic struggle by the Soviet people, reflected in a concentrated fashion in the new USSR Constitution. The Soviet people unanimously support their Leninist party and its command staff--the Central Committee and its Politburo--headed by Comrade Brezhnev, an outstanding politician, statesman and loyal Marxist-Leninist. [applause]

Comrades, Lenin's enormous historic merit lies in the fact that he equipped the party, working class and all working people with a scientific plan for building socialism and communism.

The basis of Lenin's plan was the creation and development of a socialist economy. Lenin considered that this was a most difficult and noble task, for it is a matter of organizing in a new way the most profound economic bases of the life of tens of millions of people. Only through realizing this, he stressed, will we be able to say that our country has become not only Soviet but also socialist.

Following a glorious path of struggle and victories under the guidance of the party, the Soviet people accomplished this task. They have now reached a most important historical demarcation on the path to communism: A developed socialist society has been built. The firm foundation of this society is the USSR's economic system, which has been verified by life. Its characteristics include a steady rate of growth of the national economy, an ever more complete use of intensive methods for its development, and a close union of science and production, which is being carried out according to an overall plan in the interests of all members of society.

An enormous creative contribution to the development of Lenin's plan for the construction of a new society in contemporary conditions were the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the party's economic strategy--the strategy of developed socialism. It is permeated by profound realism, a sober account of current needs and the requirements of the country. At the same time it is a bold and long-term vision of the future in Lenin's manner and a scientific determination of the ways and means for achieving our basic planned socioeconomic aims.

The party comprehensively substantiated the conclusion that the main direction of the further steady growth in the country's economic might and the people's well-being lies in a sharp increase in production efficiency and the all-round improvement of work quality.

The orientation toward intensifying the role of qualitative factors in economic growth constitutes the implementation of Lenin's idea on intensive production, which is based on maximum utilization of the latest achievements in science and technology, the advantages of the large socialist economy and the advanced experience of labor organization.

Since the 25th CPSU Congress, considerable progress has been achieved in all branches of the national economy. In 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production rose by almost 11 percent, the annual average agricultural production by 7 percent, and the national income by 9 percent, or R32.5 billion. This increment alone is equal to the entire national income for 1940.

The social program of the 5-year plan is being successfully implemented. As was envisaged, the wages of workers and employees and the incomes of kolkhoz farmers increased. The payments and benefits from public consumption funds now reach R100 billion, which is 2,4 times more than in 1965.

Since the start of the 5-year plan, 23 million people in the country have moved into new accommodations, and many schools, hospitals, childrens' establishments and cultural and consumer service facilities have been built. All this graphically confirms the truth of Lenin's idea that only under socialism is it possible to subordinate the development of productive forces to the increasingly complete satisfaction of the working people's material and spiritual requirements.

The implementation of the social program is closely linked with extending consumer goods production. Notable successes have been achieved in this sphere. Ever more goods are being produced, their range has become more diversified and the quality is higher. However, as prosperity grows, people's needs, as is known, also grow. For this reason, the party strives to further increase the production of high-quality goods for the population and improve all forms of services for the working people. To be sure the party is constantly concerned that the steady increase in the material life of Soviet people be organically coupled with their all-round cultural and spiritual growth, and that the formation of lofty political and ideological-moral qualities in every man and member of society be facilitated.

A major landmark in mobilizing the people for implementing the tasks laid down by the 25th party congress was the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum. Noting the successes achieved in developing the country's economy, the plenum concentrated the attention of party, administrative and economic organizations on as yet unresolved problems, on overcoming existing shortcomings and on further increasing production efficiency and work quality.

The gigantic dimensions of our economy and its steadfast advance require an ever fuller and more rational use of machinery and equipment, raw material and materials and labor resources. Everything that is created by the selfless labor of the Soviet people and in which its talent and experience is embodied, must serve the cause of communism in the best possible fashion. This is the principal meaning of the decisions of the plenum. They are the concrete embodiment of Lenin's instructions to manage skillfully and zealously, to keep conscientious accounts to make economies in both large and small matters, and to always look ahead toward progress, science and technology.

It is from these positions that the party approaches the further development of the entire national economy and each of its links.

Constantly concerned about the growth of industry and its key branches--the production of metal, fuel, energy, machinery and chemical goods--it sets the task of considerably raising the technical standard and output quality and improving the utilization of production capacities. Today our industry is provided with all basic kinds of natural raw materials. However, their reserves have to be used with care. Nature's storehouse is not a bottomless pit. One must also be aware that the movement of the raw material industries to new areas with sparse population and difficult accessibility will entail a considerable increase in the cost of their exploitation. Therefore, it is very important to strive to increase the yield of output per unit of raw material so that each ton of fuel and ore, each cubic meter of building materials or timber is utilized fully and comprehensively, and that work on developing and producing new types of materials is conducted more actively.

The problem of increasing agricultural efficiency and quality is becoming even more urgent. The party has set the task of sharply increasing the production of high-quality foodstuffs and raw materials for industry, and has defined ways of solving it. Translating the party's agrarian policy into life, agricultural workers are actively striving to increase the fertility of land, raise the standard of crop cultivation and obtain large and reliable harvests. In animal husbandry, the main efforts are directed at increasing productivity by creating a solid fodder base, by specialization, by concentration of production, and by putting it on an industrial basis. Over the past few years much has been achieved in this sphere. At the same time, much remains to be done to eliminate existing difficulties in providing the population with livestock-raising products--above all meat--and to fully meet the growing demand for these products.

The growth of our economy now makes it possible to more closely link the development of agricultural production with the implementation of profound transformations in the nature of labor on the basis of comprehensive labor mechanization and with an improvement in the cultural and everyday conditions of rural life. The party attaches great importance to solving these major social problems.

Nowadays the appearance of the country's agricultural areas is changing considerably. Following the heroic Virgin Lands epic for establishing extensive zones for guaranteed production of such important products as, cotton and rice, the party formulated and is implementing other large-scale regional projects. Today, extensive transformation work has encompassed the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the development of which, according to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's definition, is a major task for the entire state.

The increase in production efficiency demands a considerable improvement in the capital construction sector. There is a wide area of activity there, the December plenum noted. It includes the correct distribution of capital investment; its concentration in the main directions; the timely commissioning of all projects; the improvement in planning, and the organization of labor at the construction sites. At some time what is invested in projects will be converted into real machinery, equipment and new works and factory buildings. And it is important that the design decisions should reflect the latest word in science and technology, and that the workers in the planning and economic organs--all those on whom the success of the work depends--should be guided not only by today's but primarily by tomorrow's production tasks.

A paramount role in realizing our plans is played by the steady growth of labor productivity, in which Lenin saw the decisive condition for the victory of communism.

The main road here is the acceleration of the rates of scientific-technological progress and the increasingly complete utilization in the national economy of the achievements of science, which has become a direct productive force. Without science, it is impossible today to advance in any field of social life; without science, it is impossible to resolve the main national-economic problems. The party is aiding the progress of Soviet science in every way. It is directing scientists' efforts toward further developing fundamental and applied sciences and toward rapid implementation of their results.

The active implementation of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes, shops and enterprises; the development, mastering and production of new types of machines and equipment that qualitatively change man's work and insure an ever fuller replacement of manual labor by the machine are assuming increasingly important significance.

Lenin noted that socialism's success is unthinkable without the victory of conscientious proletarian discipline. This thesis is also relevant today. The indispensable conditions for our advancement are an improvement in the organization of production; the strengthening of labor, technological and plan discipline; the struggle to eliminate stoppages, absenteeism and other losses of working time.

We also understand well that increasing efficiency and work quality is not a simple matter. It requires the combined efforts of scientists and engineers, designers and technicians, workers and kolkhoz farmers; the extensive application of the most advanced methods of management; a creative approach to production, and the use of all production reserves.

In order to fulfill this task, the further perfection of the organization of management, the establishment of associations in various sectors of the national economy and the improvement of planning and economic incentives for production, are assuming a decisive significance.

Lenin dreamed of turning the national economy into a single economic organism. This dream has come true. A unified national economic complex has been created and is developing successfully. The party is striving to achieve an ever closer interaction between all links of social production, distribution and exchange--both as regards industries and territory. This is an organic combination of centralized leadership and local initiative.

Consequently, the party's instructions on improving the disposition of productive forces are being implemented. Possibilities are being extended for the mutually coordinated and harmonious development of each republic and rayon in the country, the effective use of their natural wealth in the interests of the entire society, and an increase in the economic potential of the eastern regions. These possibilities are being realized more fully thanks to the creation of major regional complexes and industrial centers such as the West Siberian, Sayan, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatuau-Dzhambul, south Tadzhik and others. Thus, a completeness [zavershennost] in production processes and a savings in social labor are being achieved. Conditions are being created for appointing cadres, for better organizing the living and leisure conditions of the working people and for protecting the environment.

The implementation of these far-reaching plans is closely linked with the selfless labor of the Soviet young people--the country's future and active participants in all our achievements. This is demonstrated by the specific deeds of the young people, who are welcoming the 18th Komsomol Congress with new successes, and by their desire to live, study and work in a Leninist manner--in a communist manner. [applause]

Socialist competition emerges as a great force in the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 25th congress. In supporting this mass movement in every way, the party is following Lenin's behest to use it for the steady improvement of organization, discipline and labor productivity, for the transition to higher technology and for saving labor and products. To make the experience of the front-ranking worker the property of the masses; to work efficiently and in an organized manner, without any laggers; to direct the people's energy toward perfecting labor methods--these are the means for acquiring the Leninist art of organizing socialist competition.

In response to the party's appeal to turn 1978 into a shock-work year, the Soviet people are multiplying their efforts to fulfill the 5-year plan. On the initiative of the working people of the advanced enterprises of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other towns, a nationwide struggle for quality and for attaining the highest results while keeping costs as low as possible has started. The results of the first quarter of 1978 are convincing evidence of this. Compared with the same period last year, the volume of industrial output rose by 5.5 percent. Output worth R1.7 billion was produced above plan. The tasks for the growth of labor productivity in industry were overfulfilled.

The rural workers are making a significant contribution to implementing the plan of the third year of the 5-year plan. They are currently conducting spring fieldwork with a high level of organization, thus laying a good foundation for the future harvest. The Soviet people are doing everything to enable our beloved homeland to become richer and more beautiful with every passing day. It is with this thought in mind that they will participate in the All-Union Communist Subbotnik, which will be a genuine manifestation of their dedication to the behests of the great Lenin. [applause]

The Soviet state entered the seventh decade of its history having an immense production and scientific-technical potential, highly qualified cadres and very rich experience in the planned management of the economy. This is a reliable basis for the further progress of our economy and of all public life. There is no doubt that, inspired by Lenin's ideas, the Soviet people will implement the majestic tasks of the creation of the material-technical base of communism. [applause]

Comrades, in the high creative activity of the working class and all working people, Lenin saw the vitality of the new system born from the revolution. The living creativity of the masses, he said, is a basic factor in the new community. In the land of the soviets, the broad people's masses, led by the Communist Party, have become the conscious builders of their own life. They are participating with unprecedented energy and enthusiasm in all state, economic and public affairs. The people's great right to be the genuine masters of the country is insured here by the entire force of law and is put into practice in all its diversities. An advanced socialist society has evolved as a result of the free and creative work of our people. This truly is a world historical gain that has been sealed legislatively by the new USSR Constitution, which is imbued with the spirit of the revolutionary innovation of the builders of socialism and communism. The entire experience of socialist construction in our multinational country--the construction of the world's first state of the whole people, which in new conditions continues the great creative mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat--found its embodiment in it.

The new constitutions of the union and autonomous republics are called on to play an important role in perfecting Soviet democracy. Soviet people are undividedly loyal to the cause of the Communist Party and fervently approve its policy. They are closely rallied round the Leninist party, the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev. [applause]

The achievements of our domestic and foreign policy and the strengthening of the international positions of the Soviet state are inseparable from the multifaceted creative activity of Leonid Ilich. Constantly linked with the masses and well acquainted with their interests, feelings and thoughts, Leonid Ilich sets an example of selfless service to the great cause of Lenin. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the workers, construction men, Soviet Army servicemen and the party-economic aktiv during his tour of Siberia and the Far East was a striking expression of a genuinely Leninist style of guidance of the activity of the party Central Committee.

In his untiring and exceptionally fruitful work for the benefit of working people and for the sake of peace on earth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has won the highest respect and profound gratitude of the Soviet people, and enormous authority in the international communist and workers movement and among working people of the entire world. [applause]

Comrades, this year is the 75th anniversary of the second congress of the RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party], at which the formation of the Leninist party, the first proletarian party of a new type, was completed. The heroic path it has walked since then is one of selfless labor for the interests of the working class and all working people. The CPSU raises the Leninist banner aloft and successfully embodies in concrete deeds the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our party represents the characteristic organic combination of theory and practice, and its ability to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist science enables it to effectively resolve current and long-term tasks and open up and utilize ever more fully the possibilities and advantages of mature socialism. The Communist Party, acting vigorously in the vanguard of the Soviet people and now including 16.36 million of the best and most conscientious representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, directs all its aspirations and creative potential toward the people's benefit. It has also earned their sincere trust. But that trust, as Comrade Brezhnev stresses, is a demanding one. The CPSU is always mindful of this. It constantly uplifts the title and significance of party member, and its aim is that each communist should be a real political Leninist warrior; should serve as an example of a high degree of ideological sense, responsibility, discipline and organization; should introduce into our life all that is best, advanced and born of the practice of communist construction; and should inspire all working people with the flame of his own initiative.

The CPSU is constantly perfecting the system of intraparty relations on the basis of the Leninist norms of party life and the principle of democratic centralism. The collective nature of the leadership is being steadily implemented. The atmosphere of harmonious work and the discussion of all questions of principle on a genuinely democratic basis is being maintained with all the means at our disposal.

The instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on further perfecting the style, forms and methods of work, on developing criticism and self-criticism, on increasing control and on checking the execution of tasks, are being carried out. The party is devoting special attention to raising the level of guidance in the decisive sphere of public life--the economy.

As is known, almost 75 percent of all communists are concentrated in material production, and the party is trying to achieve their rational distribution and is increasing its demands on the leading party and state cadres, specialists and all production workers in the fulfillment of plan tasks and socialist pledges.

The further growth of the role of the party, which is steadily strengthening its unity with the people, finds its vivid reflection in the Soviet political system.

Being its nucleus, the Communist Party--by its ideology, policy, the monolithic character of its ranks and all its many-sided organizational activity--consolidates the political system into a single entity and gives it a high level of purposefulness, strength and dynamism.

The Soviet political system, the foundations of which were laid under Lenin's leadership, has withstood all tests with honor and has shown its inexhaustible strength. Constantly enriched by the experience of the masses, continuously developing, it has been and remains the embodiment of the genuine sovereignty of the people. [applause]

The Soviet state consistently expresses and reliably guards the interests of the entire people. In reality, from top to bottom it is governed with the widest and daily participation of the working people. This is the essence, the fundamental principle, of socialist democracy.

The party sees the further deepening of this democracy as one of the important moving forces of the country's economic and social progress. It is an effective instrument which makes it possible to expose and eliminate existing shortcomings and perfect all aspects of our life.

The CPSU is constantly directing the attention and efforts of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organization and working collectives to the need to promote as much as possible the conscious creativity of the masses. The activity and initiative of millions is a graphic expression of socialist democracy--the great transforming force of Lenin's ideas.

Comrade, loyal to Lenin's behests our party proceeds from the fact that shaping a new, comprehensively trained and comprehensively developed man is a necessary condition, and simultaneously one of the most important aims, of communist construction. Lenin was convinced that the transformation of society on collectivist, cohesive principles would lead to a change in the social and spiritual character of men; to an enrichment of the inner world of personality; to an ever fuller unfolding of his creative forces and abilities.

The party is well aware that, as regards ideological-political, labor and moral education, a considerable number of complex problems remains to be solved. However, what has already been achieved in shaping a new type of man makes it patently clear that Lenin's vision is coming true.

The party justly considers Soviet man--an ardent patriot and consistent internationalist; a conscientious worker with high political standards and profound knowledge; a stanch fighter for Lenin's ideas and cause--to be a great gain of socialism. [applause]

The CPSU closely links its ideological, educational and propaganda work among the masses with economic activity and the practice of socialist and communist creation. In this is also seen its loyalty to the ideas of the great Lenin, who taught that all propaganda must be built on the political experience of economic construction, the main task of which is to show in a practical way how the new society is to be built.

The entire course of the development of the new society convinces all people that socialism is the only system that is capable of insuring a just solution to the cardinal social problems, asserting in reality the principles of social equality and raising the worker to the heights of world civilization. An outstanding achievement of our system has been the formation of a new social and international community of the Soviet people.

It personifies the unbreakable unity of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. Under the determining influence of the working class, a steady convergence is taking place of all classes and social groups. Appreciable differences between urban and rural, between intellectual and physical work, are gradually being overcome. The features of a classless structure of society--our great programmatic aim--are visibly taking shape.

An enormous material and spiritual force accelerating the rates of historic development has emerged in the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, in which the indivisibility of the historic destinies of the socialist nations and of their way of life, experience and ideals has been reflected.

The equalization of the economic and cultural level of all the union republics has increased the might of the land of the soviets many times over. The majestic construction projects of our day--the oil and gas fields of Western Siberia; the Baykal-Amur railroad; the major land improvement systems in the Ukraine, the Volga region and Central Asia; the powerful modern electric power stations and industrial enterprises being created in various parts of the country--are all vivid manifestations of the fraternal community of all the peoples of our homeland and the object of their nationwide pride.

In the process of implementing the all-union programs and transforming vast regions and entire branches of the economy, the efforts of all the union republics, nations and ethnic groups are being combined, and the material bases of their indestructible friendship and cooperation are strengthening.

The consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy has actively promoted the flourishing of Soviet culture--socialist in content and varied in its national forms. Life itself has laughed at those who have tried to depict the development and convergence of the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union as some kind of leveling and as the liquidation of national originality. The moral and cultural riches created by each socialist nation are dear to us by virtue of their unique qualities.

In the internationalization of social life, there occurs the harmonious joining together and mutual enrichment of the spiritual values of all the peoples and the overcoming of narrowly nationalistic, egoistic prejudices. New, popularly Soviet features and traditions emerge and become stronger. And it is precisely this which is becoming apparent more profoundly and fully in the views and lifestyle of the Soviet people.

The Soviet people are toilers and fighters. They are distinguished by their true collectivism and moral fortitude. With their inexhaustible diligence and creative enthusiasm, they are realizing the historic plans of the party's 25th congress. They are a truly great people who by their deeds convincingly prove that the revolutionary spirit of the heroes of October--the Bolshevik Leninists--lives and is becoming stronger in the achievements of new generations, the builders of communism. [applause]

Comrades, the effect of Leninism on the life of mankind and on the world revolutionary process has been profound and multifaceted. Each new step in the people's liberation struggle and the construction of socialism demonstrates the mounting influence of Lenin's teaching and confirms its permanent value. Lenin's tenets and conclusions are an irreplaceable reference point for the activities of our party and the Soviet state in the international arena. The consistent implementation of these tenets and conclusions has enabled the foreign policy positions of the Soviet Union to become firmer than ever before and its prestige among the world's peoples to mount steadily.

It was precisely Lenin who proclaimed the ideas of internationalist brotherhood and friendship between peoples to the entire world. It was precisely thanks to Lenin, the Bolsheviks and the victory of the Great October Revolution that the principles of national self-determination, independence, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and peaceful coexistence received the status of state policy for the first time in history. At the present time, these democratic principles are becoming ever more firmly established in interstate relations. This is a result of the tireless activity of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community.

Historical experience has confirmed the profound truth and practical significance of Lenin's ideas about the close dialectical link between domestic and foreign policy. The Civil War had barely ended and the transition to peaceful construction had just begun when Lenin formulated the strategically important conclusion that socialism has its chief effect on international evolution in economic policy. He used to stress that the struggle has been carried into this sphere on a worldwide scale. As was also foreseen by Lenin, the economic growth of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in conjunction with their active foreign policy has indeed become a powerful force for their influencing of all of international life.

There have been quite a few bourgeois figures in history who came up with far-reaching predictions on the collapse of the Soviet 5-year plans and the crash of the socialist economy. The results of the economic construction of the USSR and of the other fraternal states have totally refuted all these predictions. The mere fact that our country now produces more industrial goods than the entire world produced in 1950, and that the share of the socialist countries in world industrial production has doubled since then, testifies to the enormous potential of the socialist economy and to what a significant factor it is in the historic opposition of the two systems.

The advantages of socialism, both as a mode of production and as a way of life , and its sociopolitical organization and moral principles, are especially obvious against the background of the profound and all-round crisis of the capitalist system. In the competition between the two formations, socialism, as Lenin foretold, is clearly showing itself to be the most viable and dynamically developing social system, to which the future belongs.

Nowadays, the overall economic might of true socialism is serving ever more effectively the cause of peace and the people's freedom. The turn toward detente and other positive changes in international relations were achieved to a considerable extent thanks to the all-round progress of the Soviet Union and of all the countries of the socialist community, and thanks to the fact that they now possess the kind of economic and defense potential and the mind of political authority which cannot be ignored [ne schitatsya s kotorymi nevozmozhno]. [applause]

The experience of the economic integration of the CEMA countries indicates the growing role of their close economic and scientific-technical interaction, the coordination of national economic plans, the drawing up of joint long-term and purposeful economic programs, production specialization and cooperation, and the construction through united efforts of major industrial projects. All this leads to a multiplication of the forces of the countries of the socialist community.

The first space flight in history by a single international crew, which is due to be followed by others, was a new and bright page of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our states.

We clearly observe how every day Lenin's ideas about international union of free peoples are ever more fully put into practice.

The last few years provide ever more evidence of the fact that, along with the flourishing of each socialist nation, an all-round deepening of relations between fraternal sovereign states is taking place. The elements of common character in their political economic and social life are increasing, and the coordination of their foreign policy is becoming ever closer. The soul and energy behind the growing cohesion of the socialist countries have been and still are provided by the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. The gradual conference of the countries of the socialist community is an objective logical law of its development and the source of current and future victories. [applause]

Comrades, the turn toward detente, which took place in the 1970's, has substantially improved the political climate. If it is possible to consolidate and deepen detente, it may become the prolog to a firm and lasting peace. The entire multifaceted activity of our party is directed at achieving this goal. The Soviet people, who have shouldered the main burdens of the great battle against fascism, know the value of peace well. Never again a war--these words by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, expressed with great emotion and conviction in the book "Malaya Zamlya", reflect the most sacred thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet people.

Yes, our people deeply love peace. However, let nobody try to interpret this love of peace as a sign of weakness. Our glorious armed forces, the 60th anniversary of which was recently marked by the entire country, reliably stand guard over the creative work of the Soviet people. [applause] The road to peace is difficult, but we are convinced that this sacred and just cause for which all people of good will are struggling with determination, will triumph. [applause]

The Soviet Union convincingly proves its adherence to a policy of detente and strengthening peace by its steadfast struggle for a halt to the arms race and for the implementation of real disarmament measures. At present this is the most important task affecting the fate of every person on earth.

In recent months alone the Soviet Union has proposed an entire series of specific initiatives in the field of disarment, including the important proposal for a mutual renunciation of neutron arms. We have resolutely stated that their production may increase the danger of a new world war and step up the nuclear arms race. It is with a realistic and constructive standpoint on these matters that the Soviet Union is also going to the special UN General Assembly session devoted to the problem of disarmament, which opens at the end of May.

In the establishing detente, favorable conditions have arisen for the development of mutually beneficial relations between states with differing social systems, which Lenin regarded as an objective historical necessity. We have established stable and many-sided links with a number of capitalist states, including Finland, France, Italy and also the FRG, which is evidenced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to that country. The Soviet Union supports the further development of relations with Japan, our neighbor in the Far East. There is a broad field for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in economics, politics and culture. We regret that certain circles in Japan underestimate this. What is more, there are forces drawing the country into anti-Soviet stances.

The party and government pay great attention to matters relating to any improvement of Soviet-American relations, which also depends, to a large extent, on the general international political climate. Of substantial importance is the fact that useful contacts have been established between leading figures and parliamentarians of both countries.

Meetings of public representatives have become more frequent and fruitful. In the course of such contacts and meetings, Soviet people can see that the development of good relations between the Soviet and American people is being urged by workers, farmers, businessmen and many politicians.

The task obviously lies in the mutual interest in the development of Soviet-American cooperation, which receives practical embodiment in finding mutually acceptable solutions to vitally important problems, above all the question of the limitation of strategic arms. We are doing everything necessary for this. The materialization of detente is inseparably linked with the strengthening of the international positions of young states, and with the consistent defense of the national interests of the self-liberated peoples. In fact, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are striving for the development of all-round and equal relations with countries that have thrown off the colonialist yoke and are actively promoting the strengthening of their independence and sovereignty.

The socialist countries' decisive internationalist position recently helped defend the lawful rights of the revolutionary people of Ethiopia and create conditions for the settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet Union will continue to stand firmly on the side of people struggling for national and social liberation. [applause]

Our party and government consider that the cause of peace will gain considerably if there is success in eliminating the remaining tension in relations with the People's Republic of China. Soviet people remember well the time when cooperation between our countries was developing in the most varied fields, when the Soviet-Chinese border was one of friendship. This was of benefit to both peoples. The desire to restore good relations runs through the recent appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Chinese National People's Congress. But unfortunately, that act of good will did not meet with a positive response from the Chinese side. Peking's positions testifies to the fact that it stubbornly refuses to back up with practical deeds its declarations about normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, and does not wish to withdraw from its course which is hostile to the socialist countries.

Comrades, when we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October, our party's appeal for the further strengthening of international solidarity in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress rang out with renewed force. It found an ardent response in all corners of the world. These days, the influence of the international communist movement is expanding steadily; communist parties in a number of capitalist countries are markedly strengthening their positions, and the idea of scientific socialism is winning more and more supporters in the revolutionary-democratic liberation movement.

The CPSU, along with the other fraternal parties, actively strives for strengthening the unity of the communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. From this platform permit me to express the feelings of warm solidarity Soviet communists and all our people feel for the fraternal parties and our firm support of their just cause. [applause]

We are repeatedly convinced that the teachings of Lenin serve as a powerful and inexhaustible source of ideas and creative inspiration for true revolutionaries. It is not by chance that our class enemies and opportunists of all kinds are stepping up their attacks on the ideological heritage of Lenin, trying to knock this powerful revolutionary weapon out of the communists hands. However, history convincingly demonstrates that such attempts are doomed to failure. The strength of the communist movement and the guarantee of its future victories lie in unshakeable fidelity to Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

Comrades! In all its activities our party has unchangingly based itself on Leninist revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, and on the basic program aims scientifically worked out by Lenin. It continues to do so. Its tireless concern for the vital interests of the working people, and its struggle to solve daily problems are constantly permeated by thought for tomorrow, by Leninist conviction of the full triumph of communism. Lenin taught the party to set revolutionary tasks more boldly and widely, to show to the masses the ideals of our communist future in all their majesty and beauty and to be always at the head of the working people in the implementation struggle. This is what our party has always done and what it will continue to do. [applause] Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternal, living, international teaching, the banner of revolutionary struggle and communist creation! [applause] Long live the CPSU, the party of great Lenin! [applause] Glory to the Soviet people, the creator of communism! [prolonged applause]

Comrades, the gala meeting devoted to the 108th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is hereby declared closed.

NEDELYA ON DEATH IN PARIS OF EMIGREE WRITER

LD212048Y Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21 TASS--The illustrated NEDELYA weekly writes on the mysterious death ("as a result of an accident"...) of man-of-letters Aleksandr Galich, who left the USSR for the West in 1974. Quoting the announcement of the Voice of America radio broadcasting station on the cause of Galich's death, the weekly notes that the "sudden death" of Galich caused much speculation in Paris, particularly among Russian emigres. Some of them said that responsibility for the death of the bard lay with the Americans, others claimed that Galich had committed suicide, as in the course of a fortnight before his death he suffered from a nervous breakdown and used to say that he was "ready to abandon everything and go to even to Kolyma." Suicide? But the mysterious thing about this version is that it was too strange a method of suicide. The Voice of America said that Galich's death followed as a result of..." wrongly switched on television antenna". But this was not so. "On December 15 this year," the French radio said, "Galich's corpse was found in his apartment in Paris. He lay on the floor, his hand burnt down. At his side was a tape-recorder, which Galich had recently received from somebody. It turns out that it was a tape-recorder and not a TV set. The same was said by Galich's wife to newsmen: I was not at home. When I came, he lay dead on the floor with wire in his hand. He was so happy when he bought all this American equipment sent in from the USA: a tape-recorder and a record-player.... And it killed him..." "And there is more to it, NEDELYA goes on to write. The American sources insisted too much in their reports on Galich's death that it was by some 'accident'"... "At any rate we do not insist on any version," the weekly notes. "Mr. Ronalds, Mr. Ralis and Mr. Rieser (Galich's patrons in the CIA) are probably better informed about the real cause of Galich's death," the weekly notes. "One thing is clear to us. A man betraying his homeland becomes a traitor. And a traitor is everywhere a traitor. And when he is no longer necessary they try to get rid of him, as if he were an overworked horse". The article in NEDELYA is a detailed story of the fall of former member of the USSR's Writer Union Aleksandr Galich before he left for the West. "It happened in the early sixties, when he practically gave up literary work and started composing and singing to the guitar coarse songs, and even more often slanderous songs. What were the causes? Perhaps it was a creative crisis? Writing verse of dubious quality is, of course, easier than writing dramas, and slandering is, of course, easier than criticising: or was it a moral crisis? Drinking bouts, rows, indiscriminate liaisons of Galich were an open secret, both for the people who knew him closely and his next-door neighbours, who more than once turned to the local militia station with the request to calm down the noisy lodger. Characteristic of Galich was also his unbridled, simply pathological lust for money...performing so to say privately, in closed-door concerts, Galich collected five roubles from each person." It is quite obvious that Galich was actively assisted in his downfall by his foreign "friends".

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

MOSCOW REPORTS FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

CSA Statistics

LD241822Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration [CSA] of the USSR has summed up the results of the fulfillment of the state plan by the country's industry in the first quarter of 1978. The CSA report notes that industrial workers, in response to the appeal by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee to mark 1978 with shock labor and new successes, have widely embarked on socialist competition for fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual plan and raising production efficiency and labor quality.

The first quarter plan for the marketing volume of industrial output and manufacture of a majority of the most important types of articles has been fulfilled. The increase in industrial production, compared with the corresponding period last year, has amounted to 5.5 percent, while the annual plan envisaged 4.5 percent. Labor productivity has increased by 4.1 percent, as a result of which more than three-quarters of production increase have been obtained. Its own costs have gone down, profits have gone up and quality has been improved.

The plan of the first quarter for marketing output has been overfulfilled by all the all-union and union republics' industrial ministries and by all the union republics. Workers of the gas and microbiological industries, cnstruction, roadbuilding and public service machine building and also of the procurement ministry have worked particularly well at the start of the year. Engineering and machine building workers [energomashinostroitel], motor vehicle builders, electrical engineering workers and forestry and timber processing industry workers have overfulfilled the plan for marketing output by 2 percent. Workers in the food, fisheries, meat and dairy industries scored similar successes.

In 3 months more than 320 billion kwh of electric power have been generated in our country; 93 million cubic meters of natural gas have been extracted; more than 37 million tons of steel have been smelted. All this exceeds the plan tasks.

The first quarter plans for the production of machine tools with numerical program control, computers and many other important types of articles have significantly overfulfilled.

Consumer goods production continued to develop at an accelerated pace. In comparison with the same period last year, production of color TV sets increased by 34 percent, 8 percent more high quality crockery was made and 7 percent more furniture.

The CSA statement points out, that at the same time, along with the positive results of industry's work as a whole, separate production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks set for marketing output, for the required range of production and for growth of labor productivity.

Violations of pledges for deliveries have been permitted to take place. The plan for production of A.C. electric motors, rolling equipment [prokatnoye oborudovaniye] materials and some other types of production has been underfulfilled.

The work forces of industrial enterprises, reports the country's statistical service, are now implementing measures aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings, for fuller utilizing services, and for raising the efficiency of production and labor quality.

Council of Ministers Meets

LD242221Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the USSR took place today. It discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and of the country's state budget for the first quarter of 1978.

The increment of industrial production during this period equals to 5.5 per cent as compared to the first quarter of last year against 4.5 per cent envisaged by the 1978 plan. The plan for marketing industrial production has been fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries. Labour productivity in industry grew 4.1 per cent in the first quarter of the year as against 3.8 per cent envisaged by the annual plan, it was noted at the meeting.

The social programme is being implemented successfully. The average monthly wages of factory and office workers in the first quarter grew 3 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of last year, retail trade turnover increased 4 per cent. 7.8 million square meters of housing have been built at the expense of state capital investments.

The meeting was addressed with a speech by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

SESSION HELD ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOREIGN TRADE DECREE

Chernenko Reads Greetings

LD242316Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1826 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--24th April--A solemn session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the decree on Nationalization of Foreign Trade was held in the Great Kremlin Palace today. This document was drawn up under Lenin's direct guidance.

Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, read out the message of greetings by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Soviet Union's foreign trade workers.

Nikolay Patolichev, the USSR foreign trade minister, made a report in which he noted that the USSR is one of the leading trade powers of the world having trade relations with 118 states. The country's foreign trade turnover has reached large proportions: A 1 percent increase amounts to over R600 million.

A coordinated plan of integrated multilateral measures for the 10th 5-Year Plan for 1976-1980 has been compiled and is being implemented.

This made it possible to merge the efforts and resources of the fraternal countries for the construction of large economic projects which are of great importance for the development of the economy of all CEMA member countries. The trade with the capitalist and developing countries is being developed successfully.

Kuzmin Gives Data

LD241334Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24 TASS--The consistent efforts by the Soviet state for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems contributes towards the development of USSR's trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries. The Soviet Union's trade turnover with that group of countries in 1977 totalled 18,700 million roubles. They accounted for nearly 30 percent of USSR's foreign trade turnover. A statement to this effect was made by USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin at a press conference here today. The press conference was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Decree on Nationalization of Foreign Trade. At present, the Soviet Union is doing trade with 118 states. The volume of USSR's foreign trade in 1977 reached 63,400 million roubles, the increase compared with the preceding year being 11.6 percent. Simultaneously with the growth of trade, there are considerable changes in the structure of foreign trade, Mikhail Kuzmin noted. The proportion of machinery and equipment, household appliances, many kinds of petrochemicals, products of the chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries among the exported products has grown, Mikhail Kuzmin noted.

There have been important qualitative changes in recent years in USSR's trade and economic relations with the industrialised capitalist states, Mikhail Kuzmin stressed. The point at issue is a broadening of the forms of cooperation and placing it on a long-term and large-scale basis. In this connection Kuzmin particularly noted the development of cooperation on a compensation basis. At present, Soviet organizations have concluded compensation agreements with organizations and firms in the capitalist countries for the supply of equipment for the construction of more than 60 major industrial projects in the chemical, gas, coal, timber and some other branches of Soviet Union's national economy.

The decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the successes of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy open new possibilities for the development of international economic cooperation, for the development of foreign trade links of the Soviet state, which will further serve as an important factor for ensuring peace and progress, Mikhail Kuzmin, said in conclusion.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1425 GMT on 24 April carries a report on Kuzmin's remarks which notes that "the developing countries' share in the USSR's foreign trade amounted to 13 percent last year. Trade with the developing countries reached 8,400 million roubles--a rise of almost 2,000 million roubles, as against 1976."

[The report also notes that "the USSR's trade and economic links with developing states are a factor of consolidation of their political and economic independence.

["Machinery and equipment, including complete sets of equipment for enterprises and also half-finished commodities and some raw food products, account for a considerable share of Soviet exports to developing countries, which reached about 5,400 million roubles in 1977. The Soviet Union, building its economic relations on a mutually-beneficial foundation, purchases in developing countries their traditional export commodities and products made at enterprises built with the USSR's assistance."

[The report also says that "it was noted that the centralised conducting of foreign trade on the basis of the state monopoly makes it possible to fully gear it to the main objectives of the development of the country's economy."]

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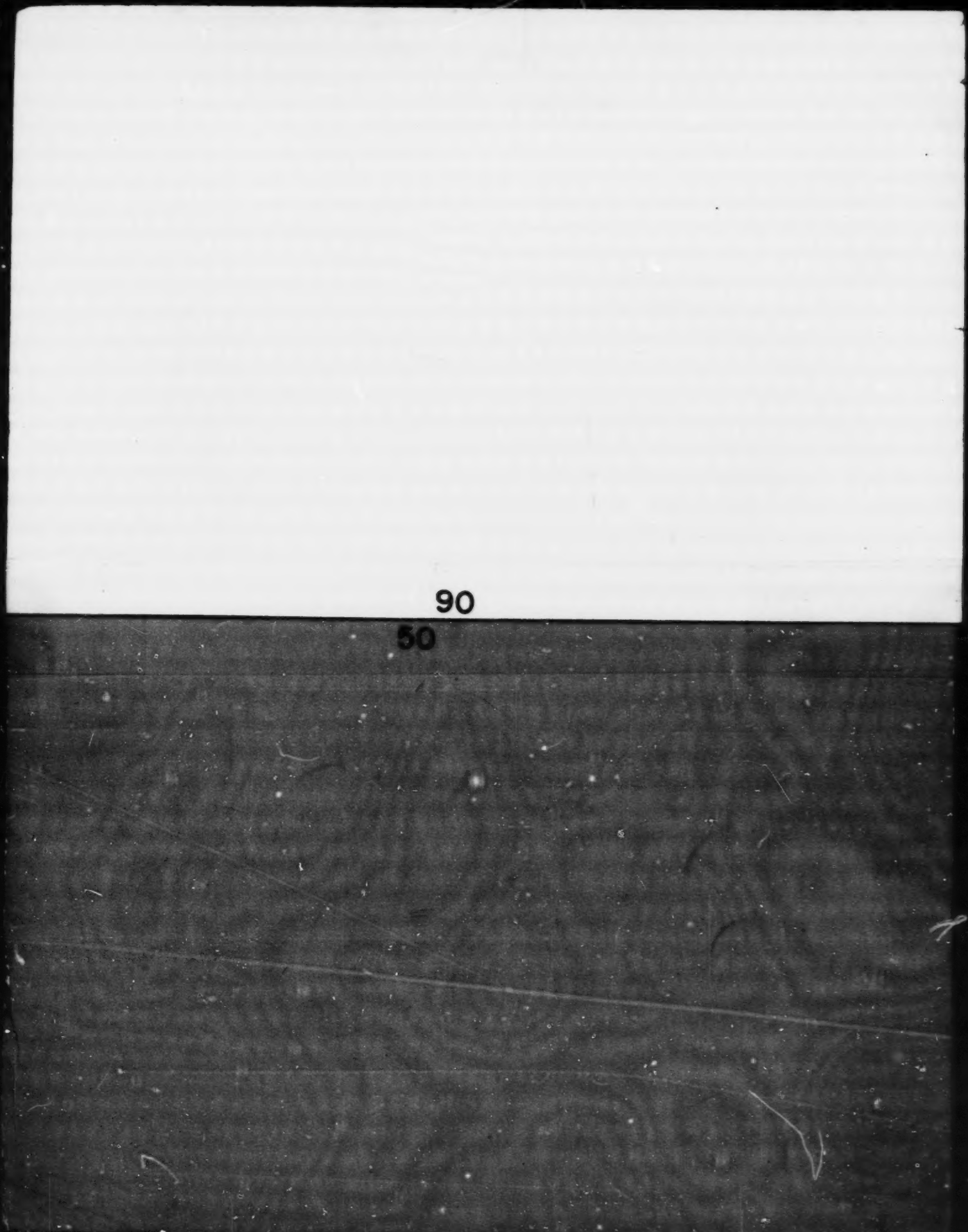
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